

Modifying leaf area to fruit ratio and effects on Pinot Noir phenology and composition characteristics

Amber Parker

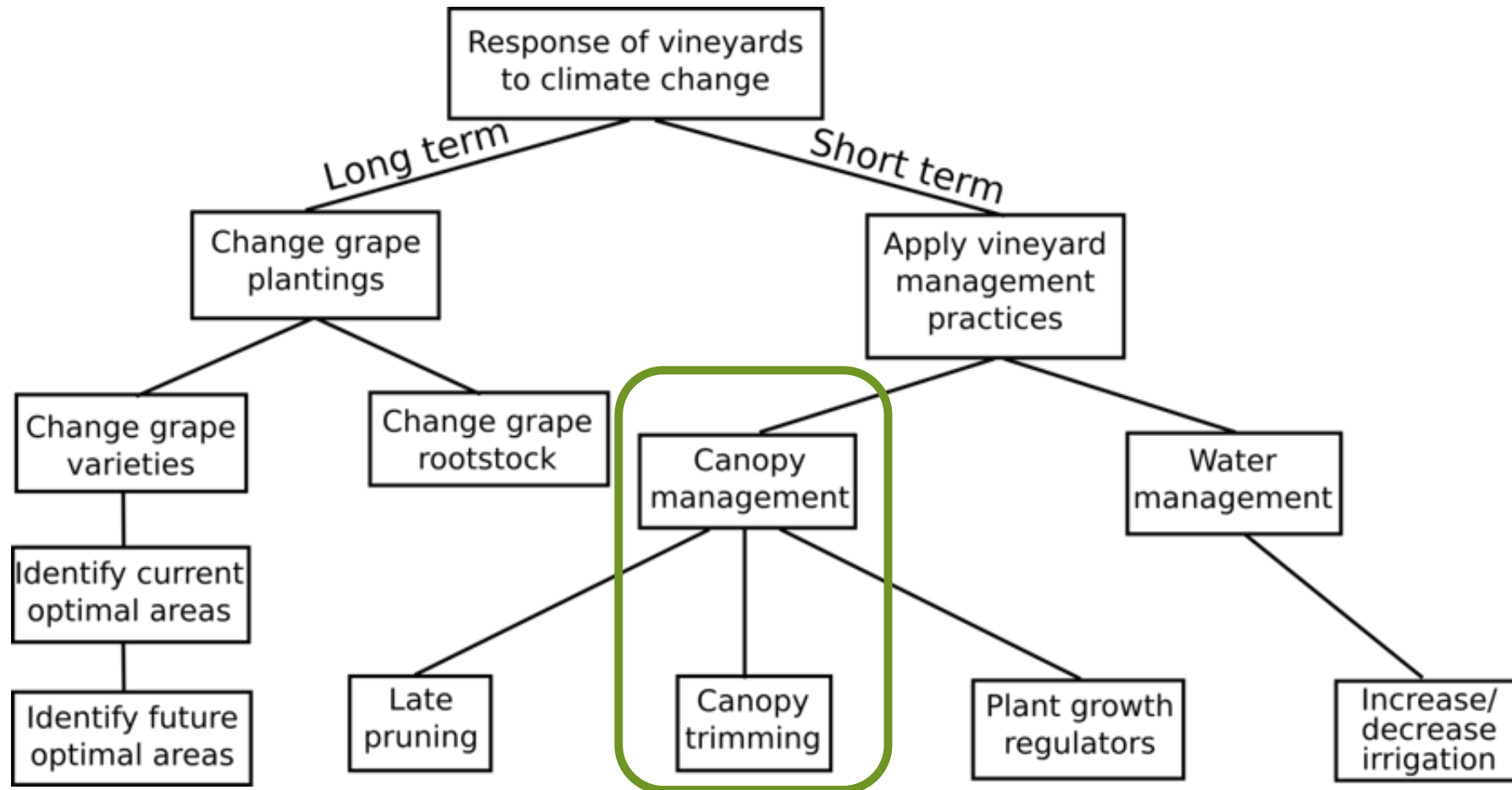


Michael Trought, Rainer Hofmann, Cornelis van Leeuwen, Andrew McLachlan

Overview

- Why alter LA:FW ratio?
- How and when?
- Yield consequences
- Journey towards a 'target'
 - Veraison
 - Changes in berry composition
- Considerations for application of LA:FW manipulations

Introduction



Introduction

Potential increase in temperatures due to climate change

- Earlier phenology
- Earlier ripening under warmer conditions
- Compressed harvest
- Higher Brix/sugars
- Lower acidity
- Changes in flavour and aroma profiles



Introduction

- Impact of increased temperatures for Pinot Noir Burgundy
- Advance in veraison of ~ 30 days with increase of $+5^{\circ}\text{C}$

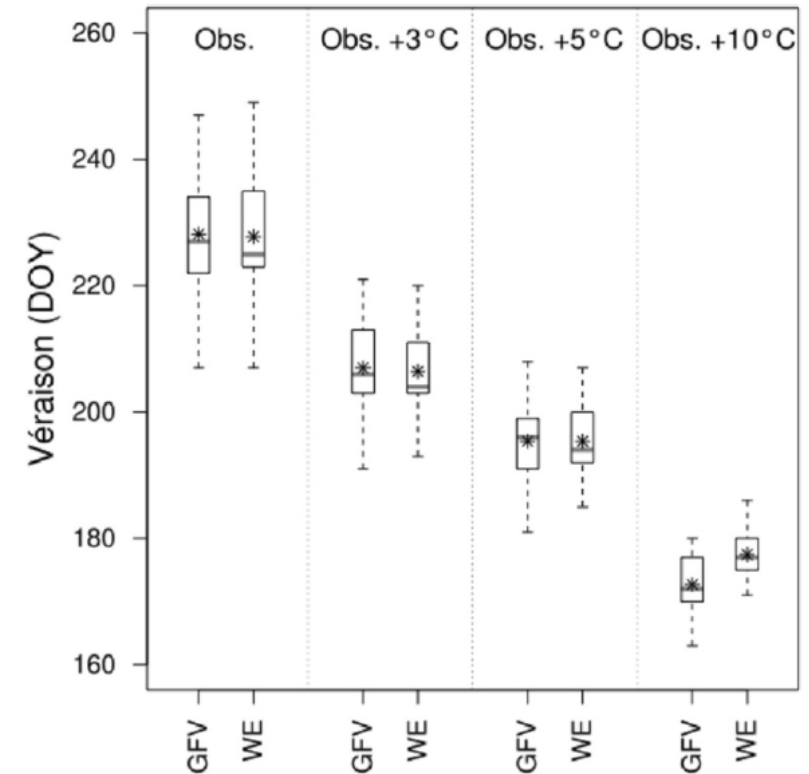


Figure 4. Boxplot (gray line : median and black asterisk : mean) of simulated véraison dates by the Grapevine Flowering Véraison (GFV) and Wang and Engel (WE) models for measured temperature data (Obs.) and $+3^{\circ}\text{C}$, $+5^{\circ}\text{C}$ and $+10^{\circ}\text{C}$ temperature scenarios. Each boxplot represents 26 values (26 years ; 1973-2005) ; véraison day corresponds to the Day of Year (DOY).

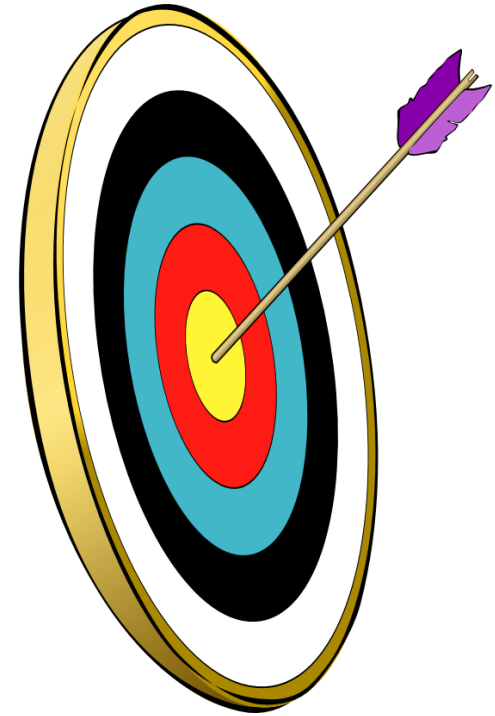
Cool climate viticulture

Cooler seasons – target harder to reach

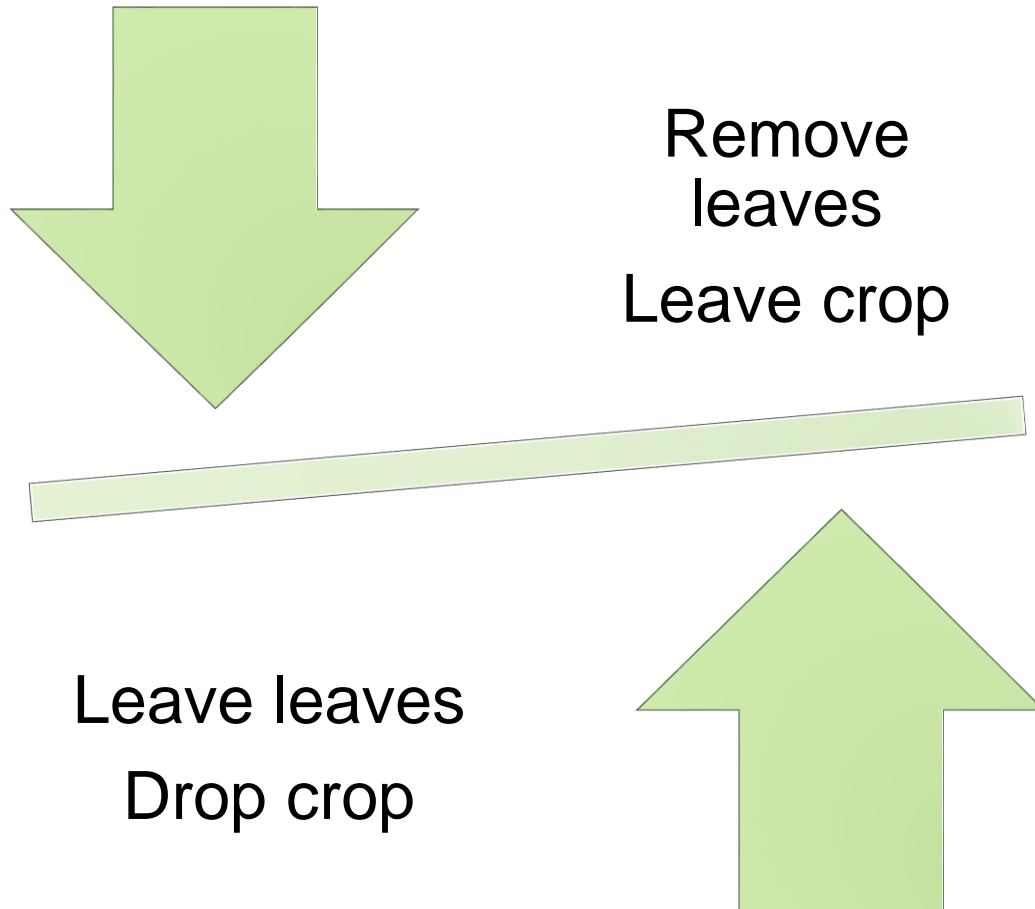
LA:FW modifications

=

A tool to reach a target?



Leaf area to fruit weight ratio



Modifying the leaf area to fruit weight ratio

= Changing carbohydrate source-sink ratio of the vine

↓ Leaf area

↓ Source supply to ripen grapes



Modifying the leaf area to fruit weight ratio

= Changing carbohydrate source-sink ratio of the vine



Yield



Sink demand

More source for less sink



PHOTO SOURCE: M.C.T. TROUGHT

Modifying the leaf area to fruit weight ratio

- Pruning
 - Shoot thinning
 - Leaf removal
- Trimming (leaf removal)
 - Crop removal

Modifying the leaf area to fruit weight ratio

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What's the consequences of modifying the LA: FW ratio?

Phenological timing

AND

Rates of change of berry components

Key composition components:
sugar, acid, pH and berry weight



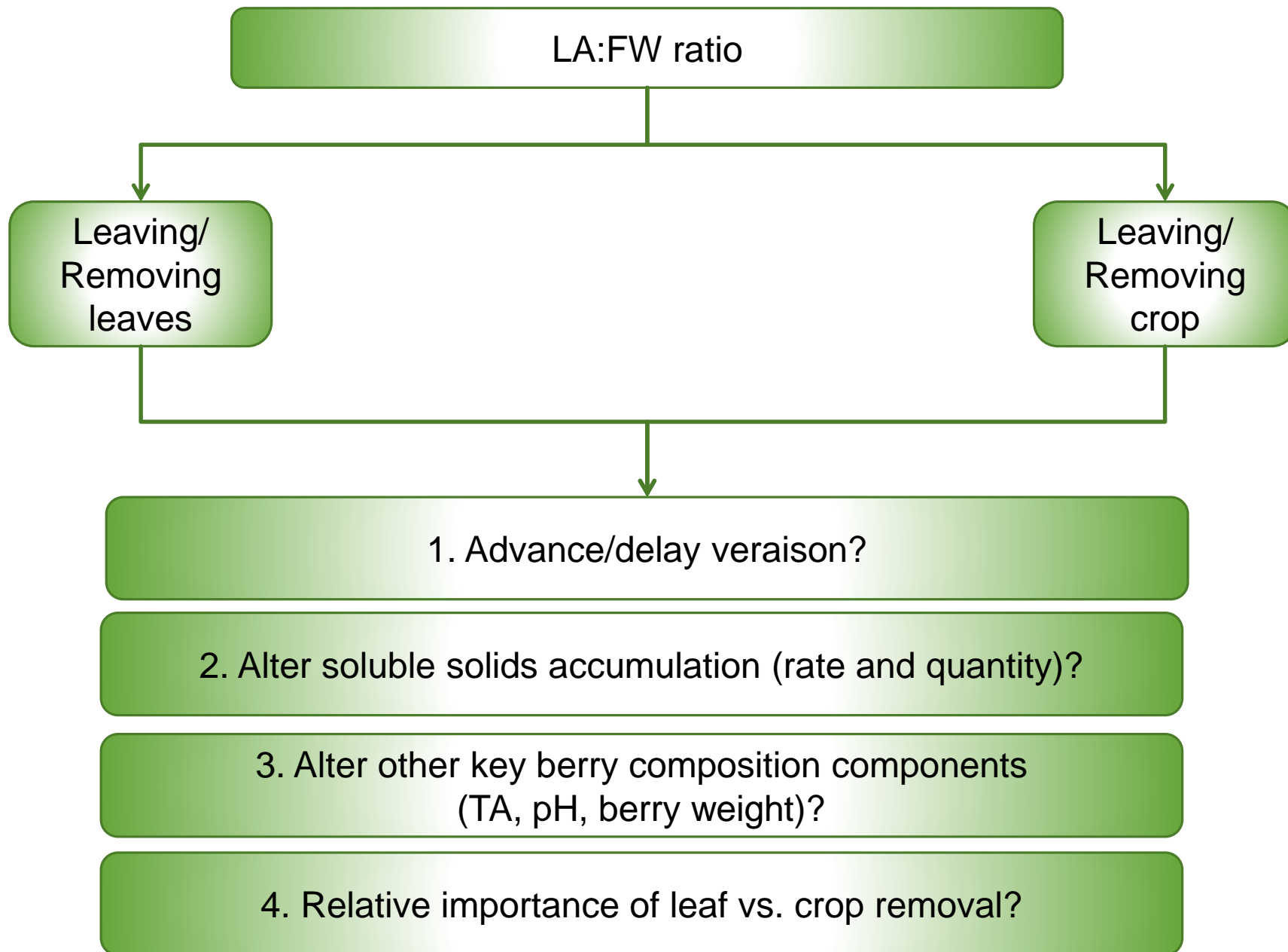
What's in it for Pinot noir?

Increasing temperatures:

- Can LA:FW ratio manipulations delay development so ripening may occur at the same time as current practices and 'quality' maintained?

In cooler climates:

- Can LA:FW ratio manipulations be used to reach targets on time in cooler seasons?



Pinot noir trial

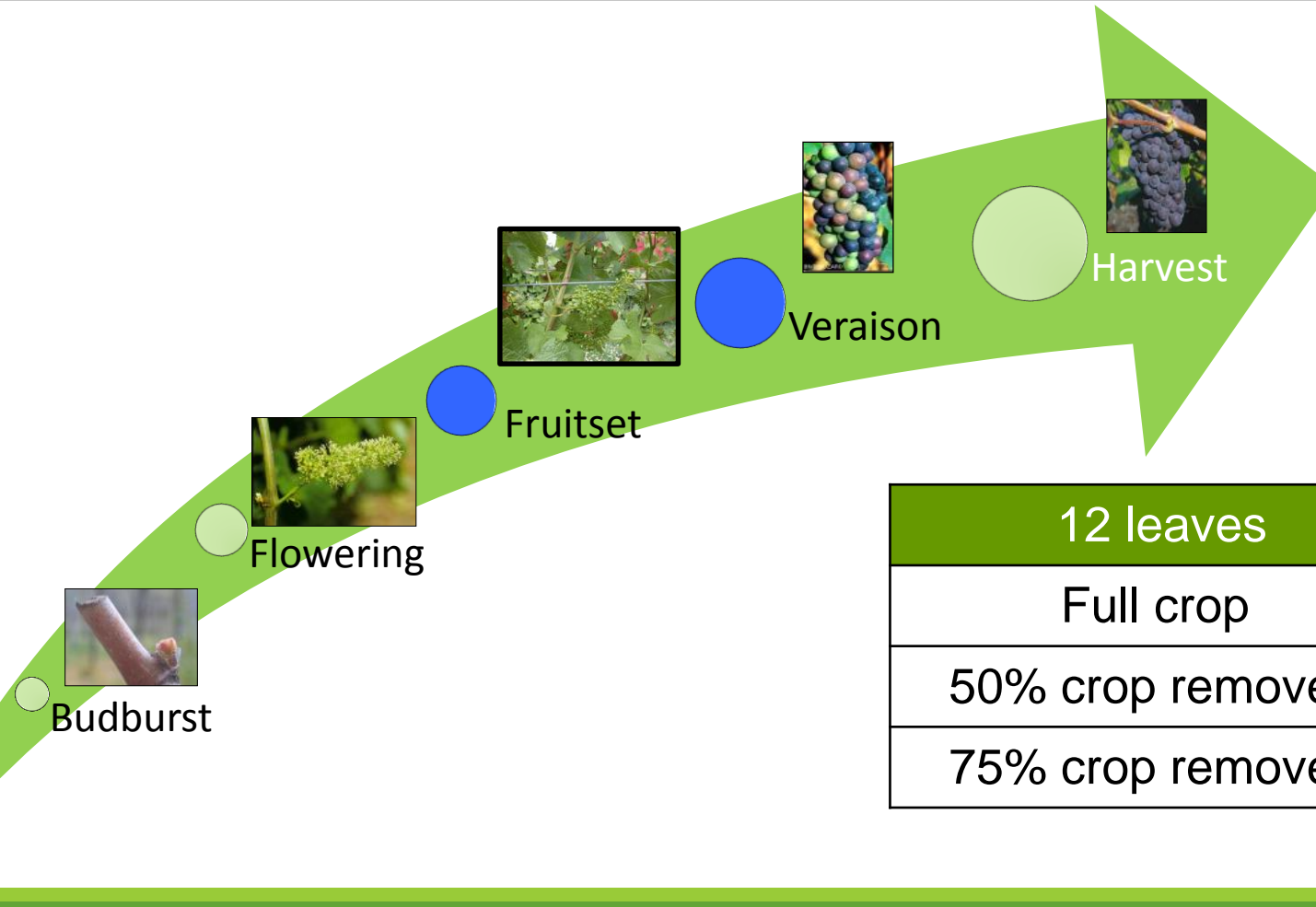
- Wairau valley, Marlborough, New Zealand
- Planted 1998
- Clone 777, Rootstock 101-14MGt
- 4-Cane pruned VSP vines
- 1.8m within row, 3.0 m row spacing
- 2009-2011, new row each year



Results/Figures presented based on:

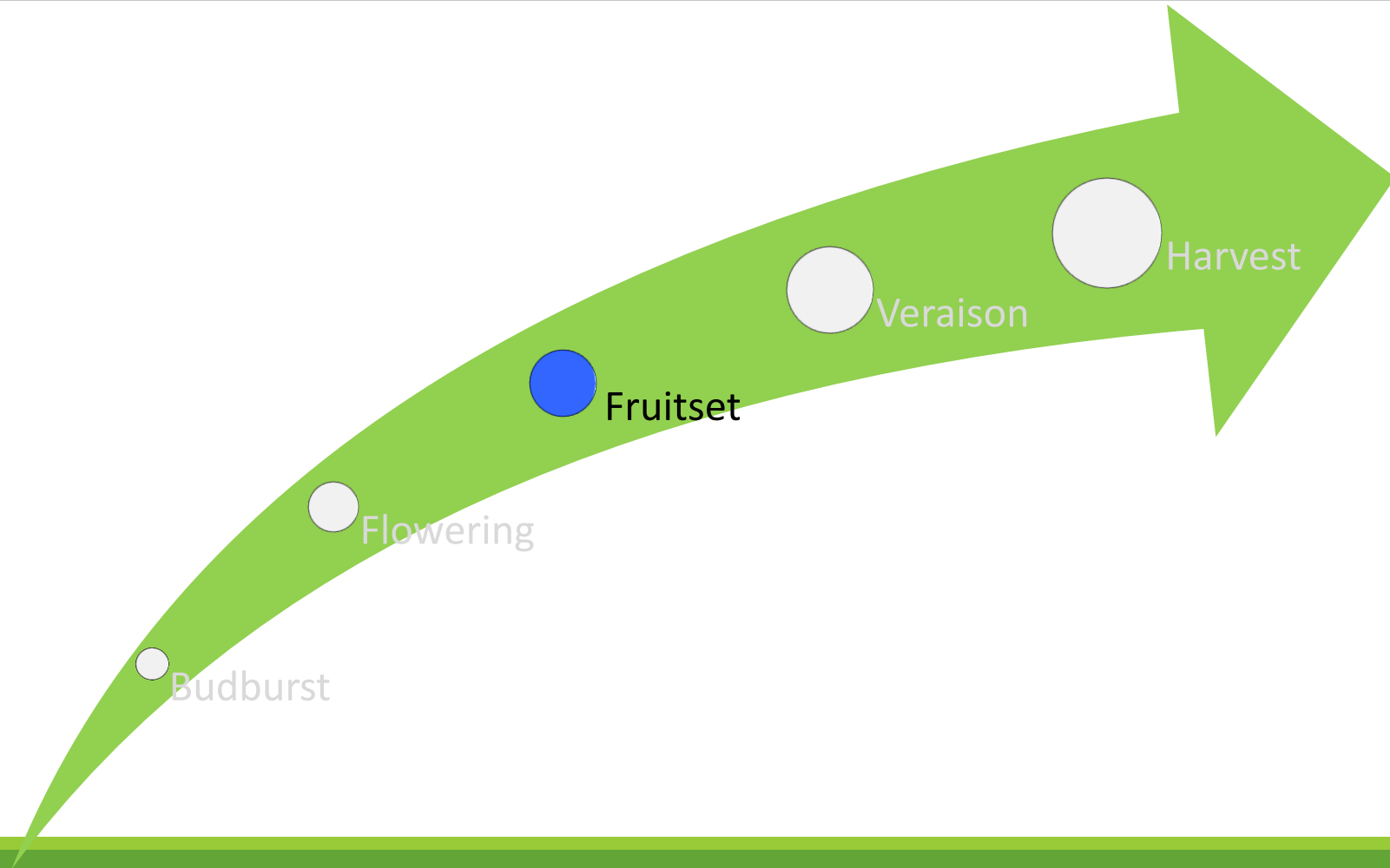
- Parker, A.K., Hofmann, R. W., van Leeuwen, C. , McLachlan, A.R.G and Trought, M.C.T. (2015, early view) Manipulating the leaf area to fruit weight ratio alters the synchrony of soluble solids accumulation and titratable acidity of grapevines: implications for modelling fruit development. *Australian Journal of Grape and Wine Research*.
- Parker, A.K., Hofmann, R.W., van Leeuwen, C., McLachlan, A.R.G., and Trought, M.C.T. (2014) Leaf area to fruit weight ratio determines the time of veraison in Sauvignon Blanc and Pinot Noir grapevines. *Australian Journal of Grape and Wine Research*, **20**, 422-731.

Pinot noir trial



12 leaves	6 leaves
Full crop	Full crop
50% crop removed	50% crop removed
75% crop removed	75% crop removed

LA:FW modification at fruitset



LA:FW modifications at Fruitset: effects on yield and LA:FW

Leaves per shoot	Crop removal (% removal)	Yield (kg/m ²)	Yield (T/ha)	Leaf area (m ² /m)	LA: FW (m ² /kg)
6 leaves	0	4.10	15.2	1.18	0.29
	50	1.93	7.2	1.03	0.54
	75	1.16	4.3	1.10	0.98
12 leaves	0	3.82	14.2	1.72	0.45
	50	1.98	7.3	1.94	0.99
	75	1.34	5.0	2.33	1.8

LA:FW modifications at fruitset: effects on veraison



LA:FW modifications at fruitset: effects on veraison

12 main leaves per shoot

50% crop removed

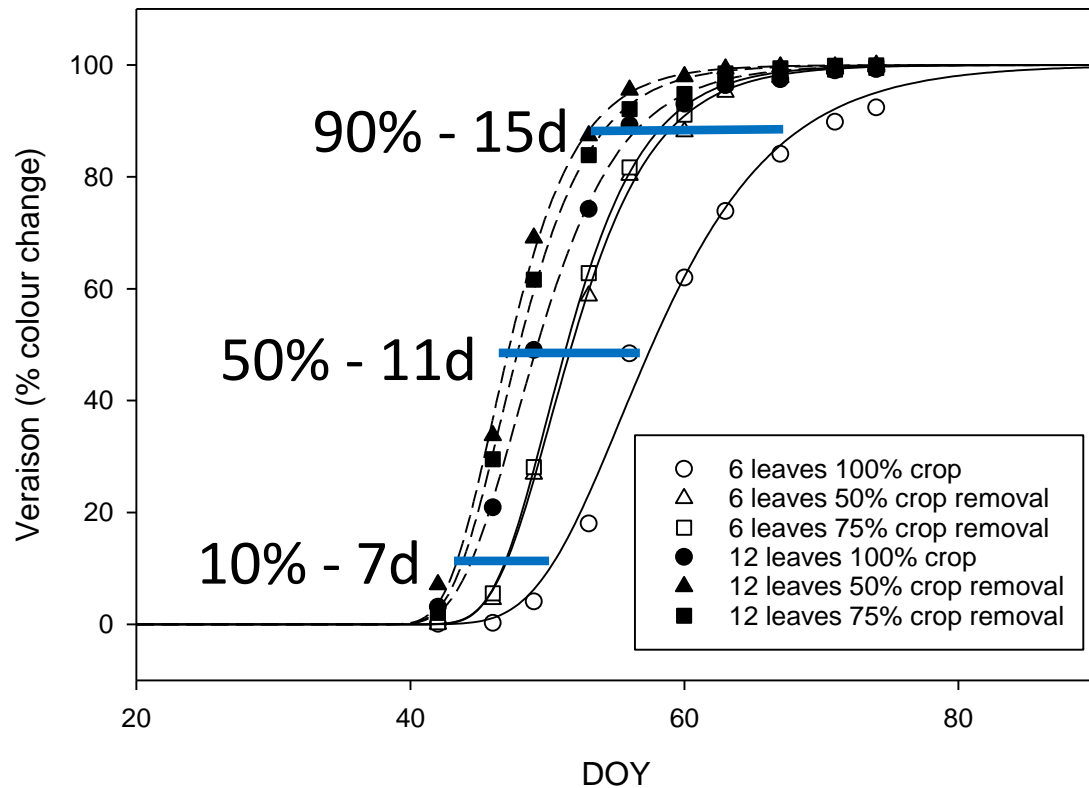


6 main leaves per shoot

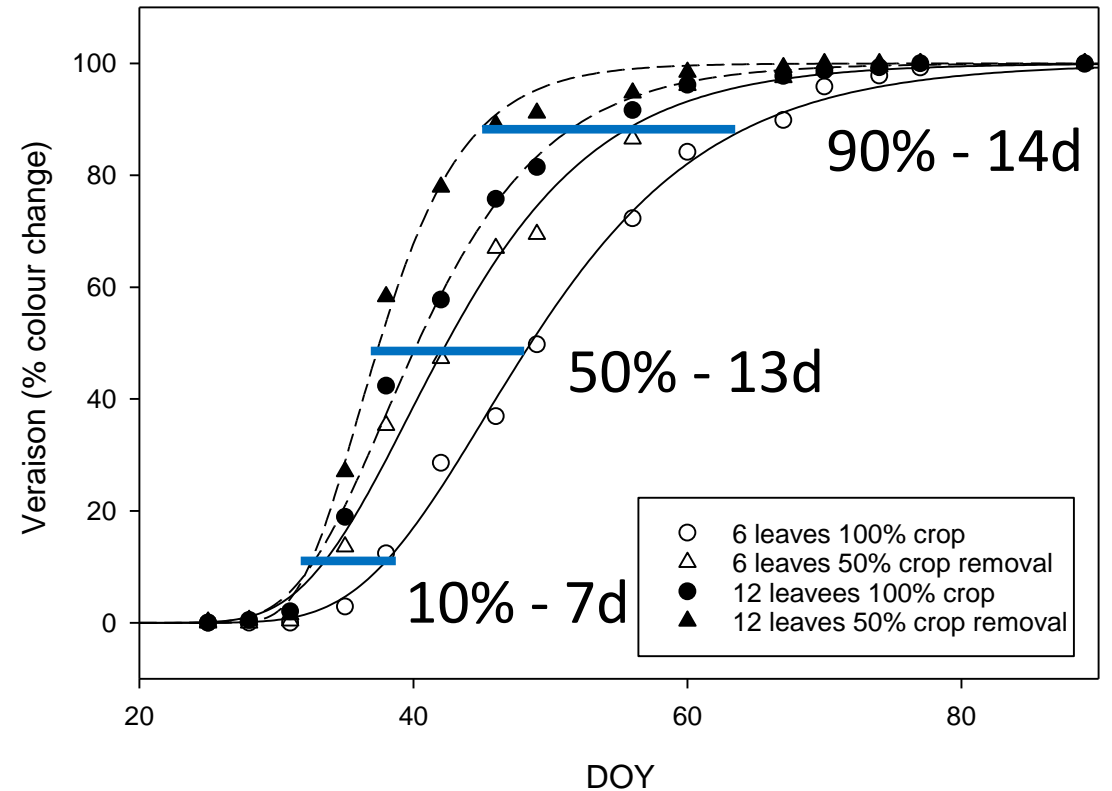
75% crop removed



LA:FW modifications at fruitset: effects on veraison

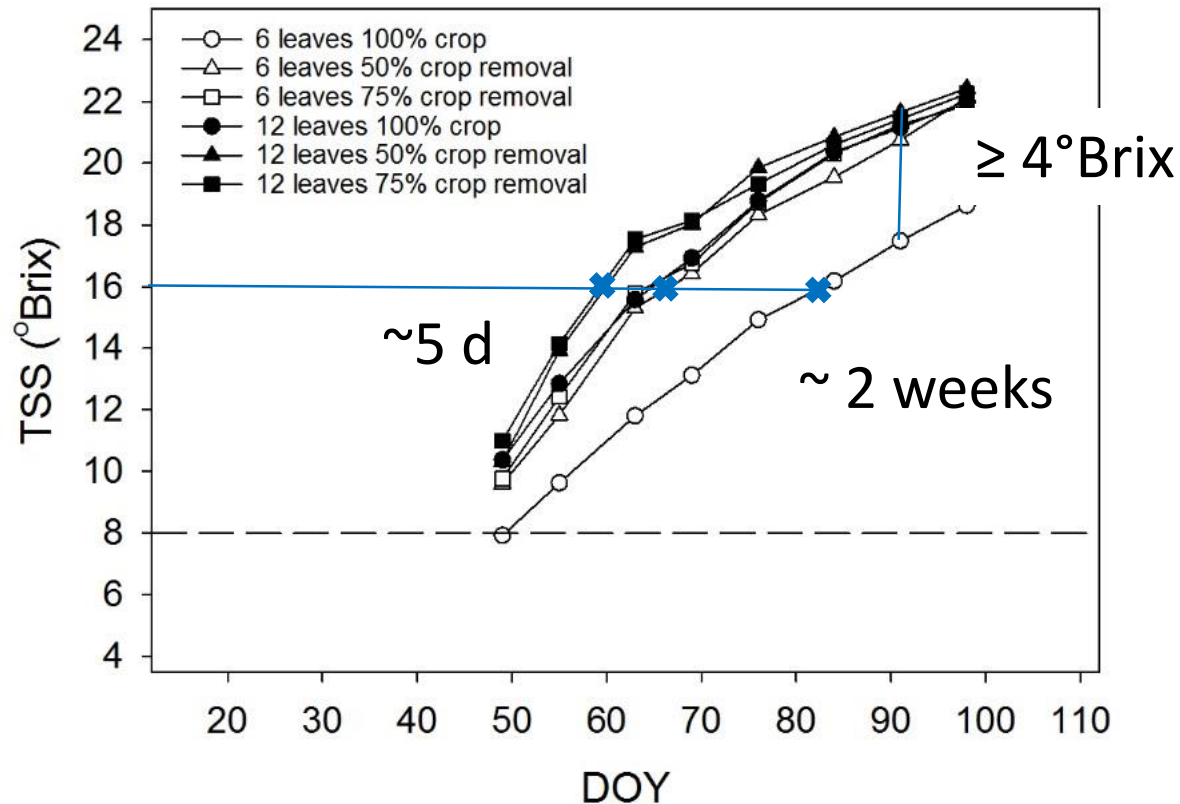


2009-2010

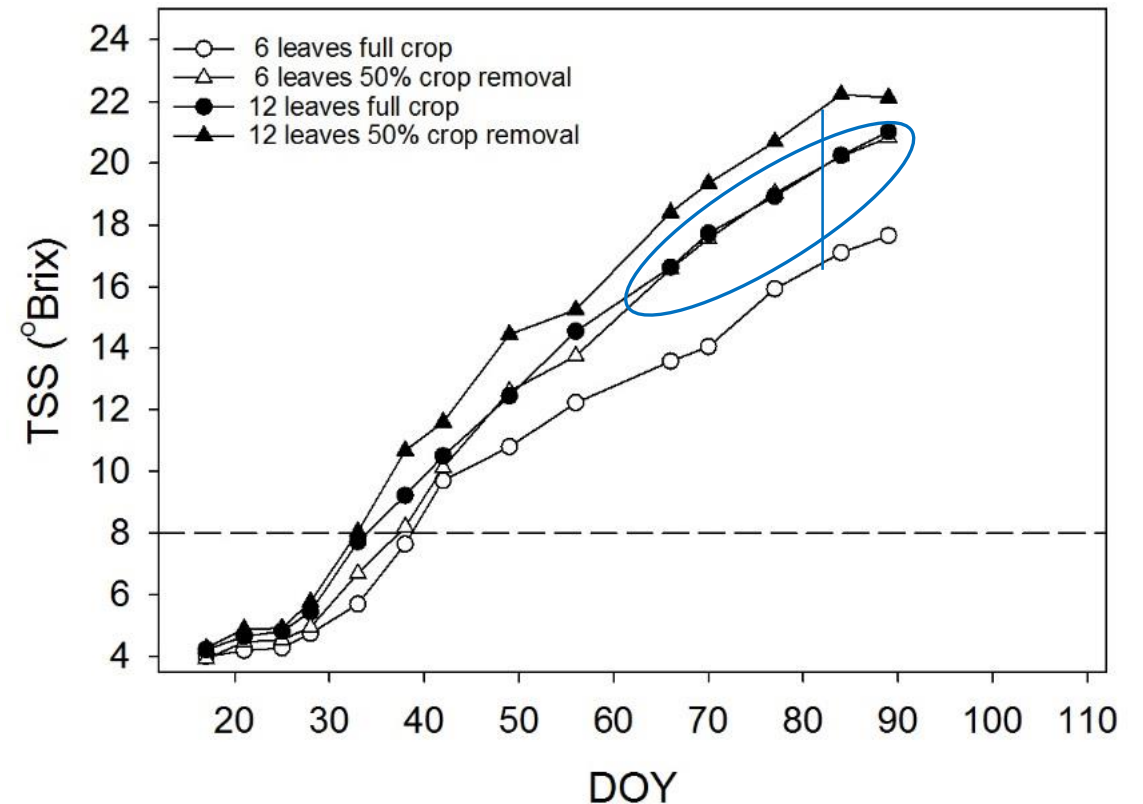


2010-2011

LA:FW modifications at fruitset: effects on total soluble solids concentration

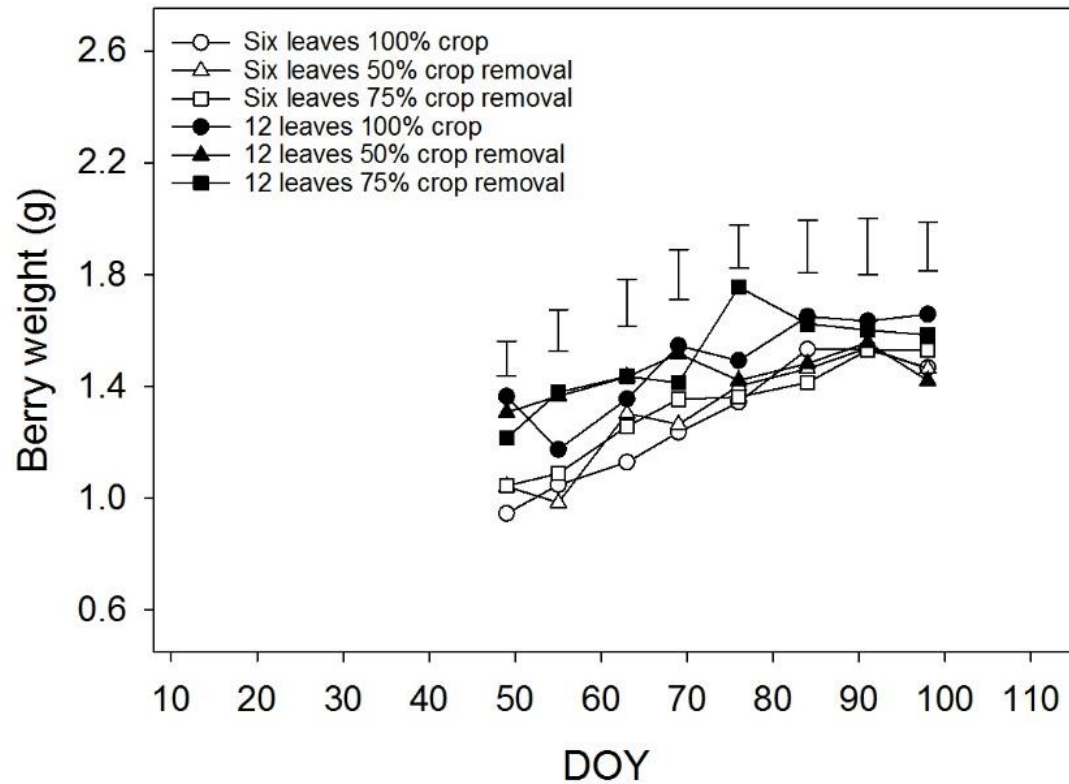


2009-2010

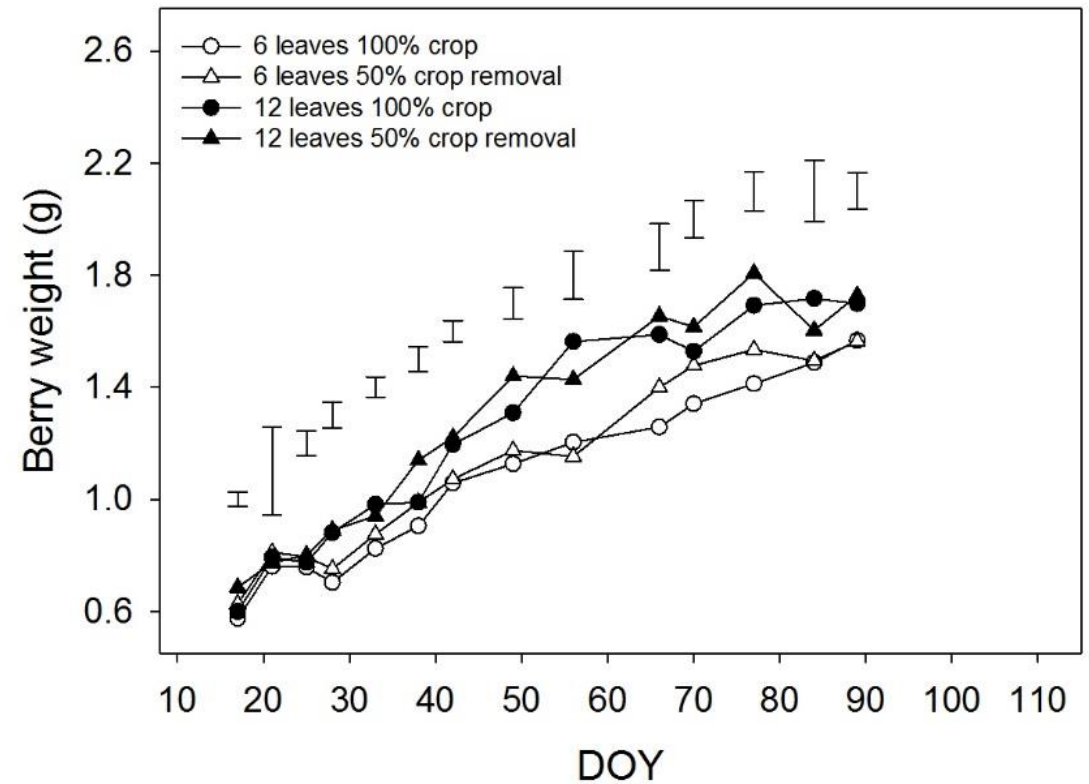


2010-2011

LA:FW modifications at fruitset: effects on berry weight

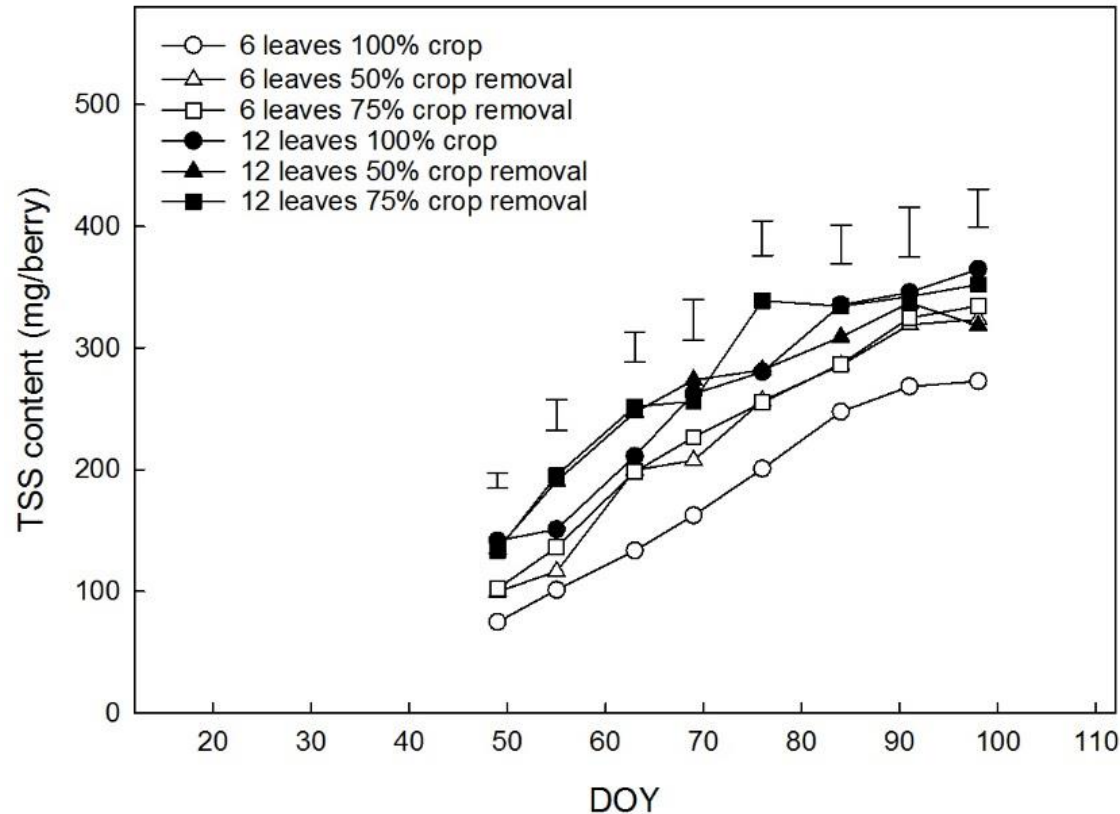


2009-2010

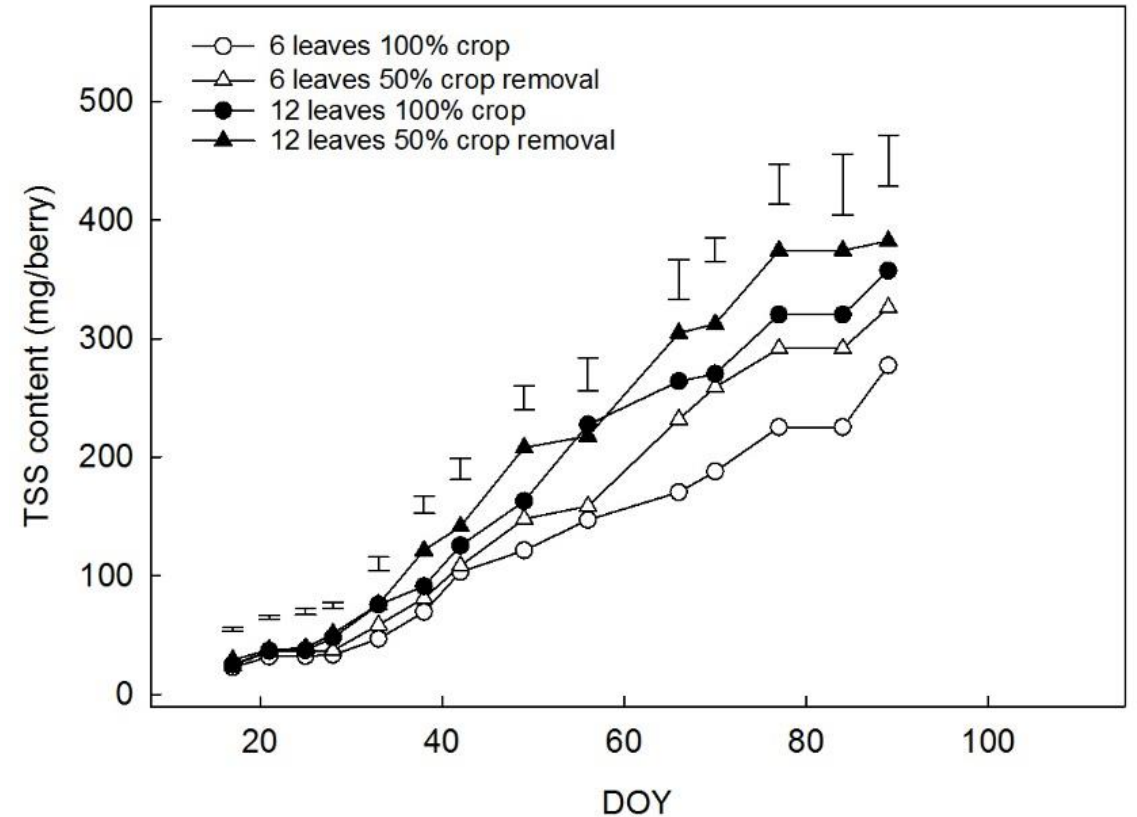


2010-2011

LA:FW modifications at fruitset: effects on total soluble solids content



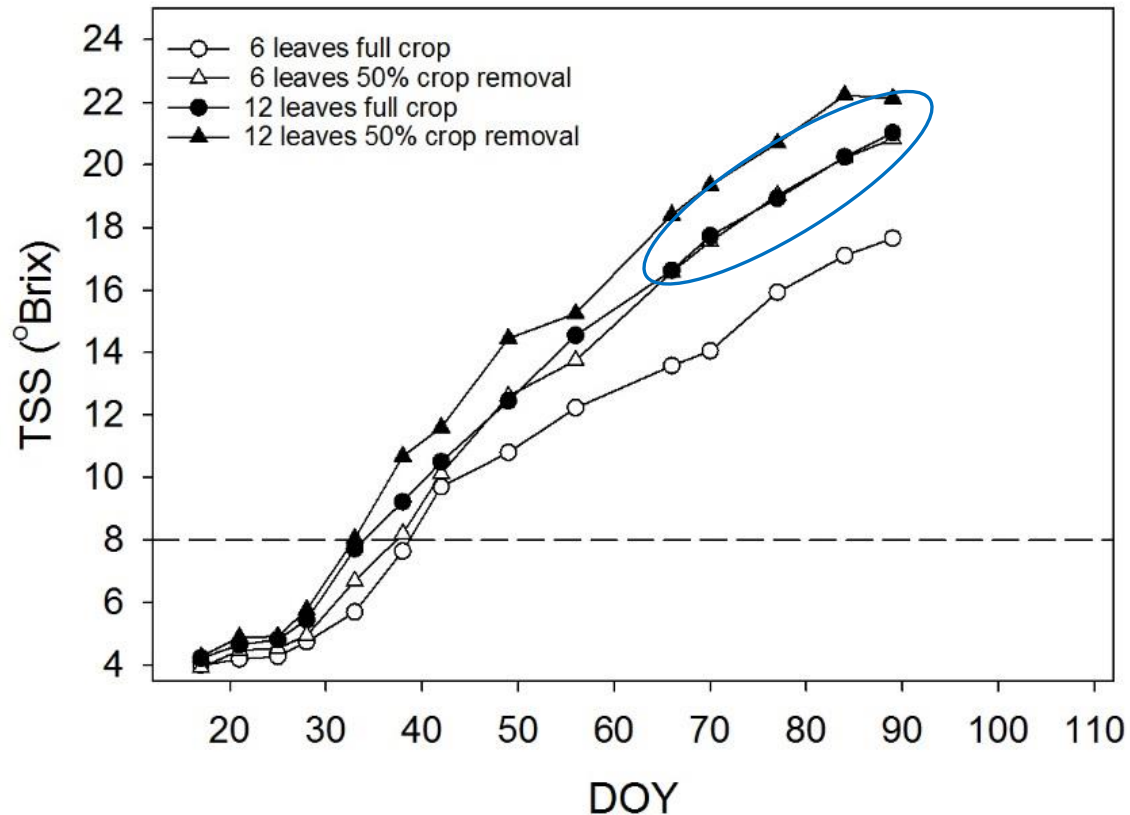
2009-2010



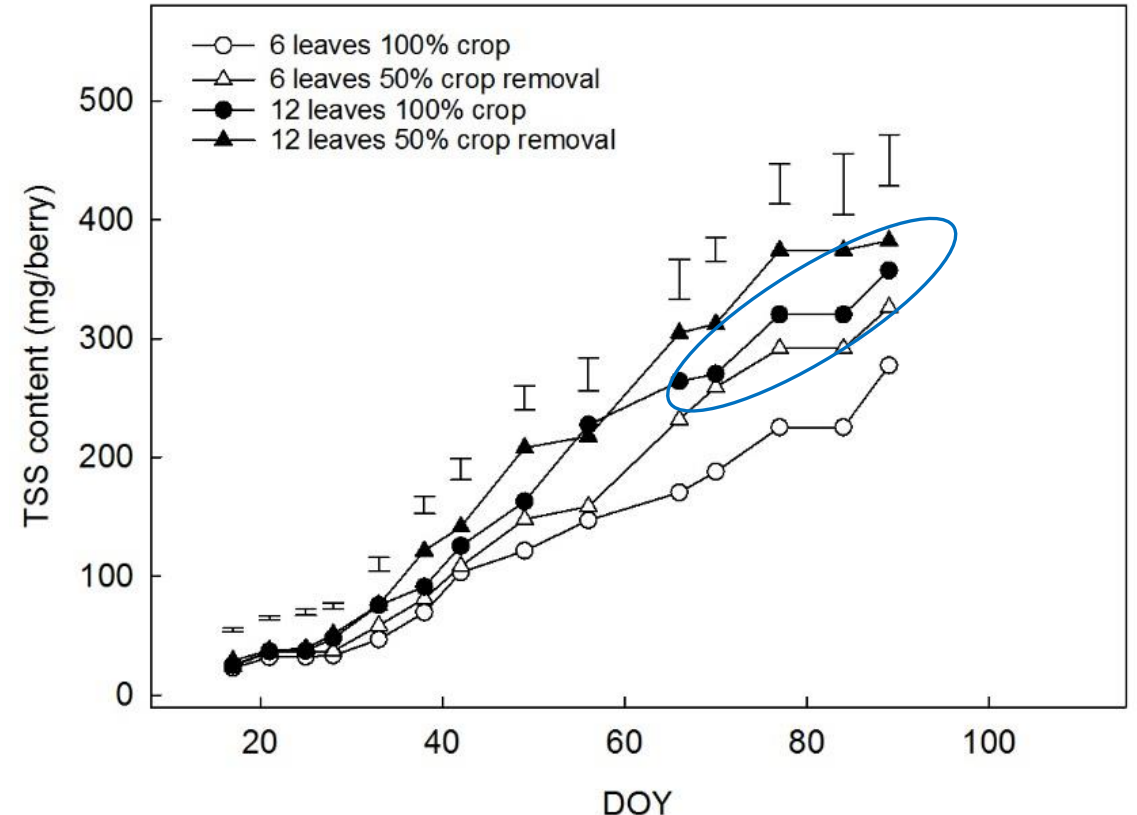
2010-2011

LA:FW modifications at fruitset: TSS concentration versus content

12 leaves treatments TSS content
> 6 leaves treatments

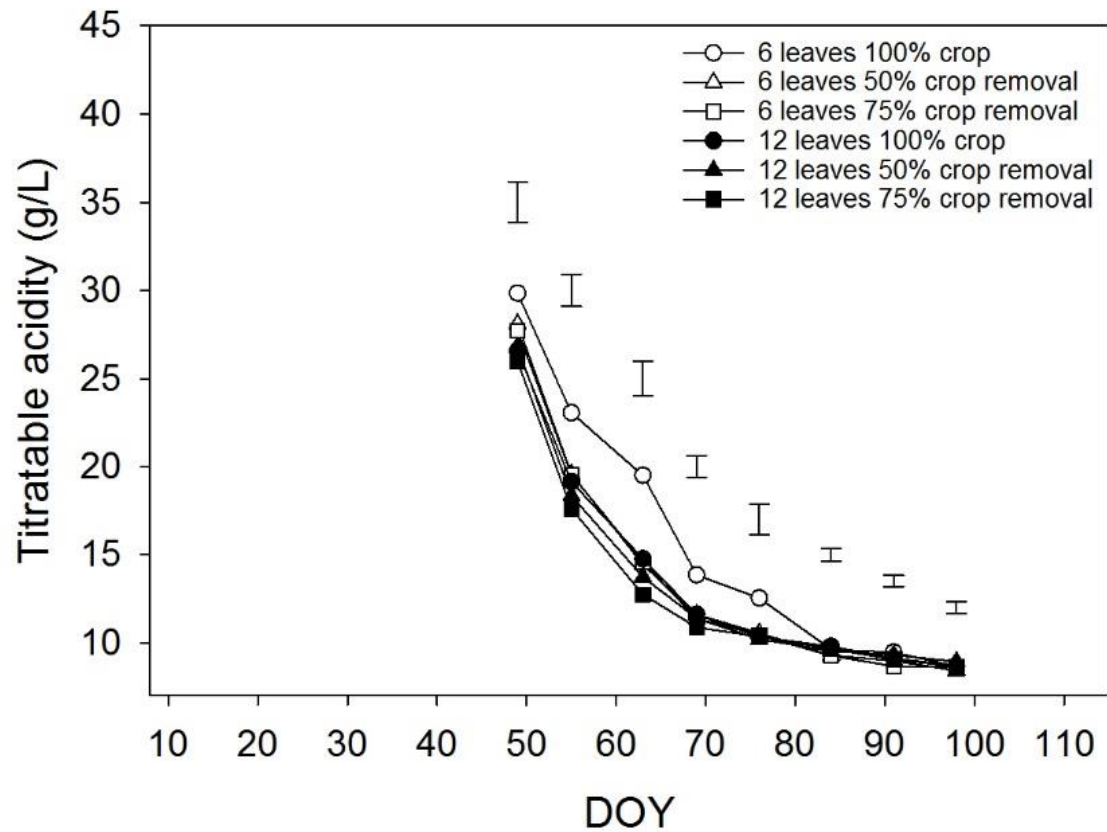


TSS concentration

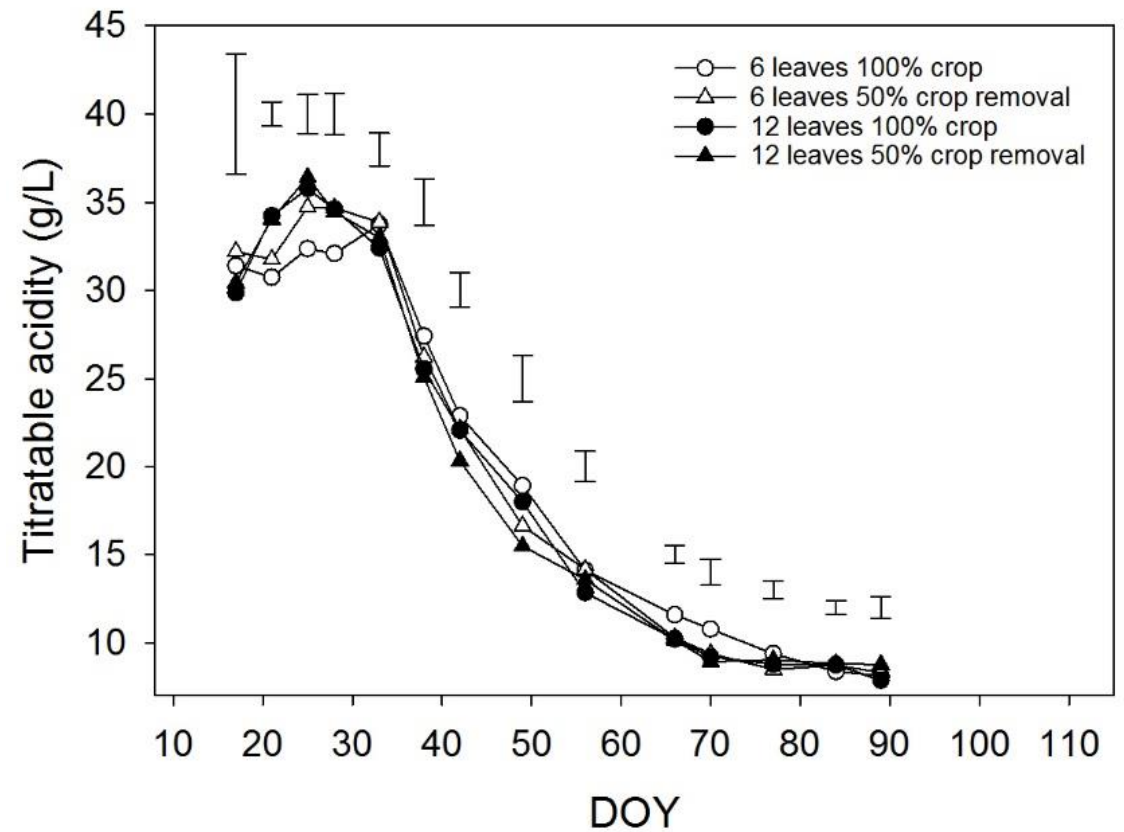


TSS content

LA:FW modifications at fruitset: effect on titratable acidity

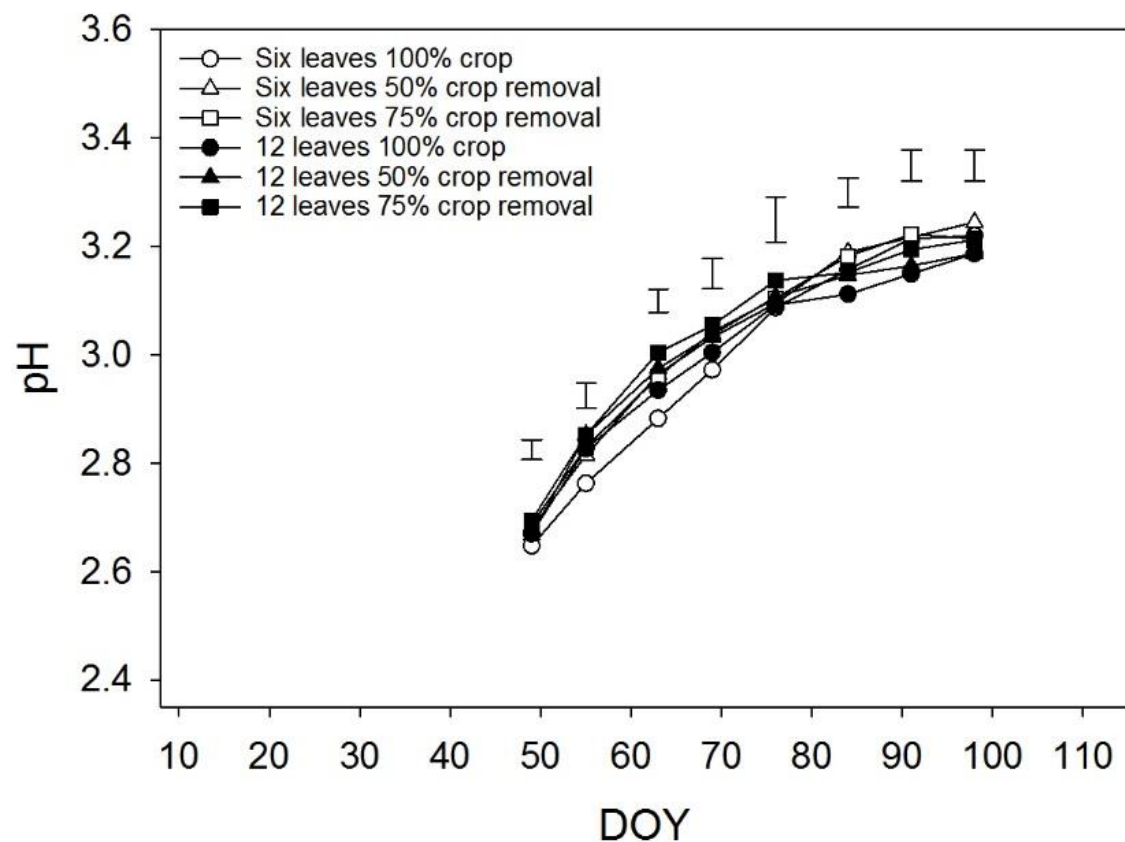


2009-2010

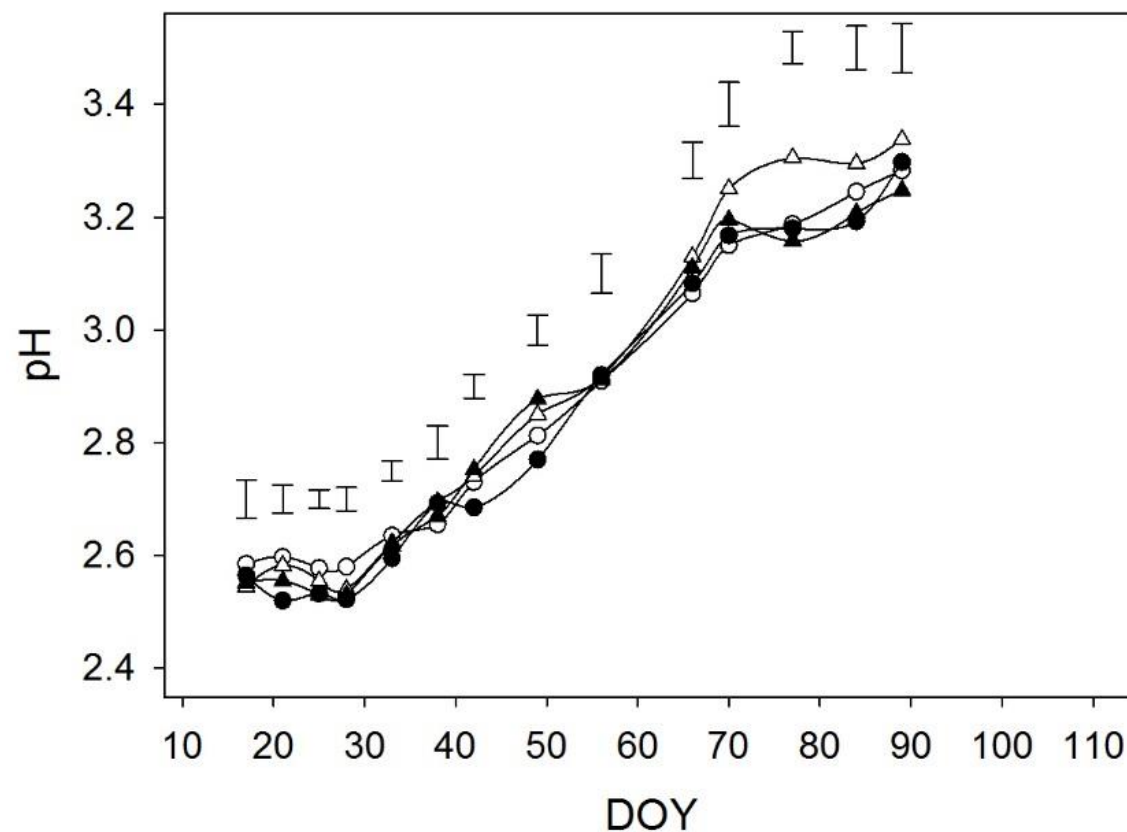


2010-2011

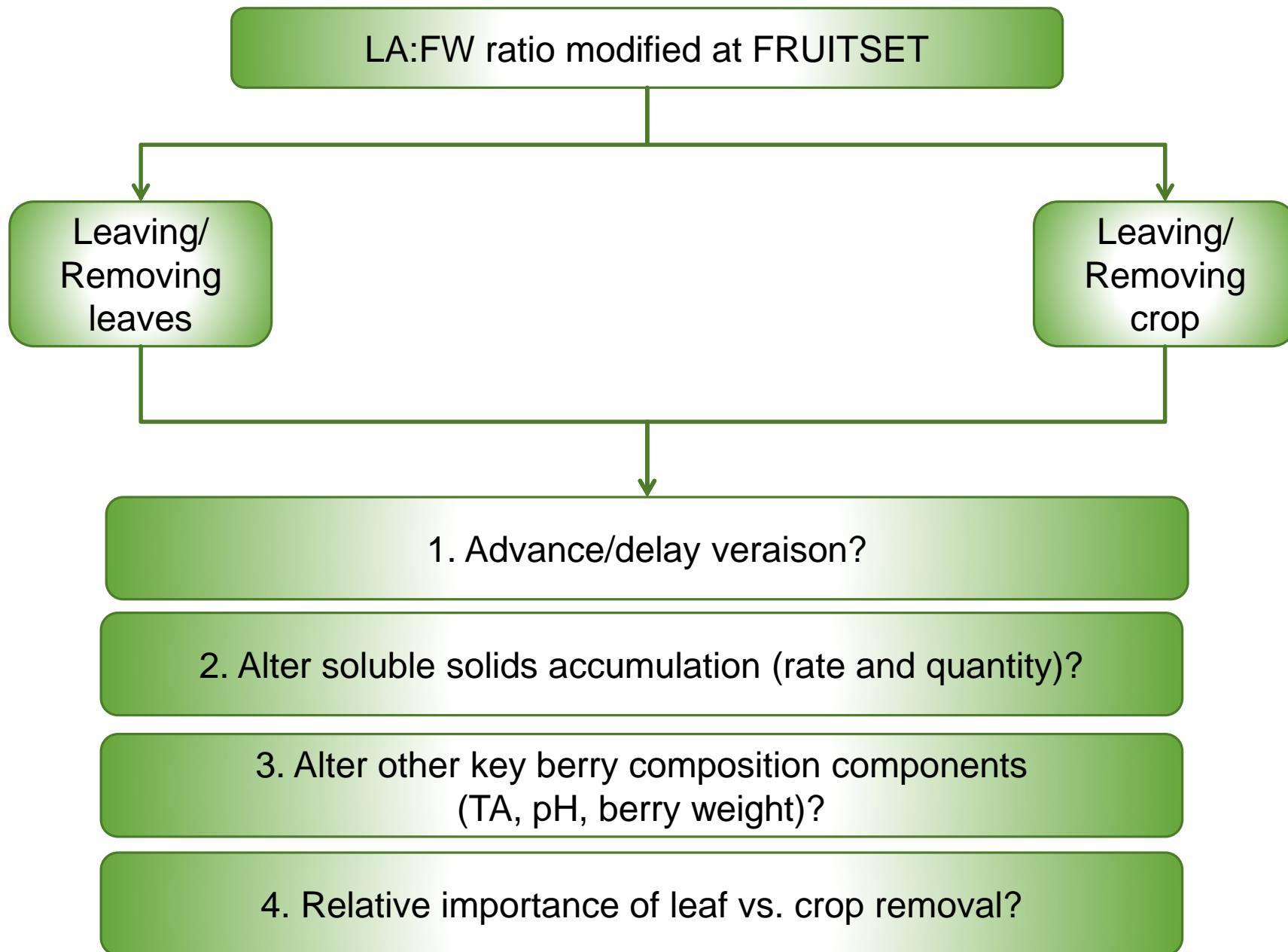
LA:FW modifications at fruitset: effects on pH

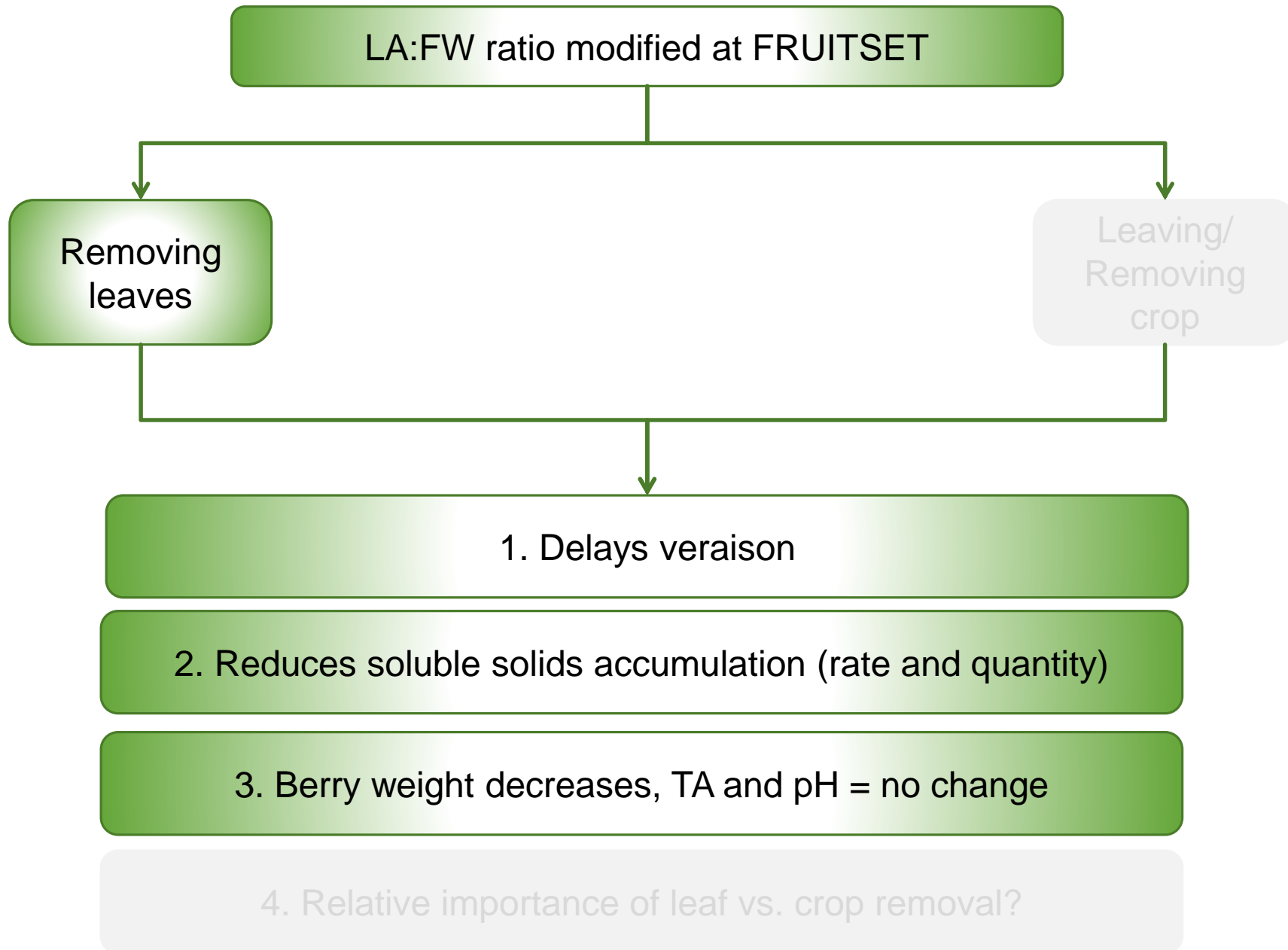


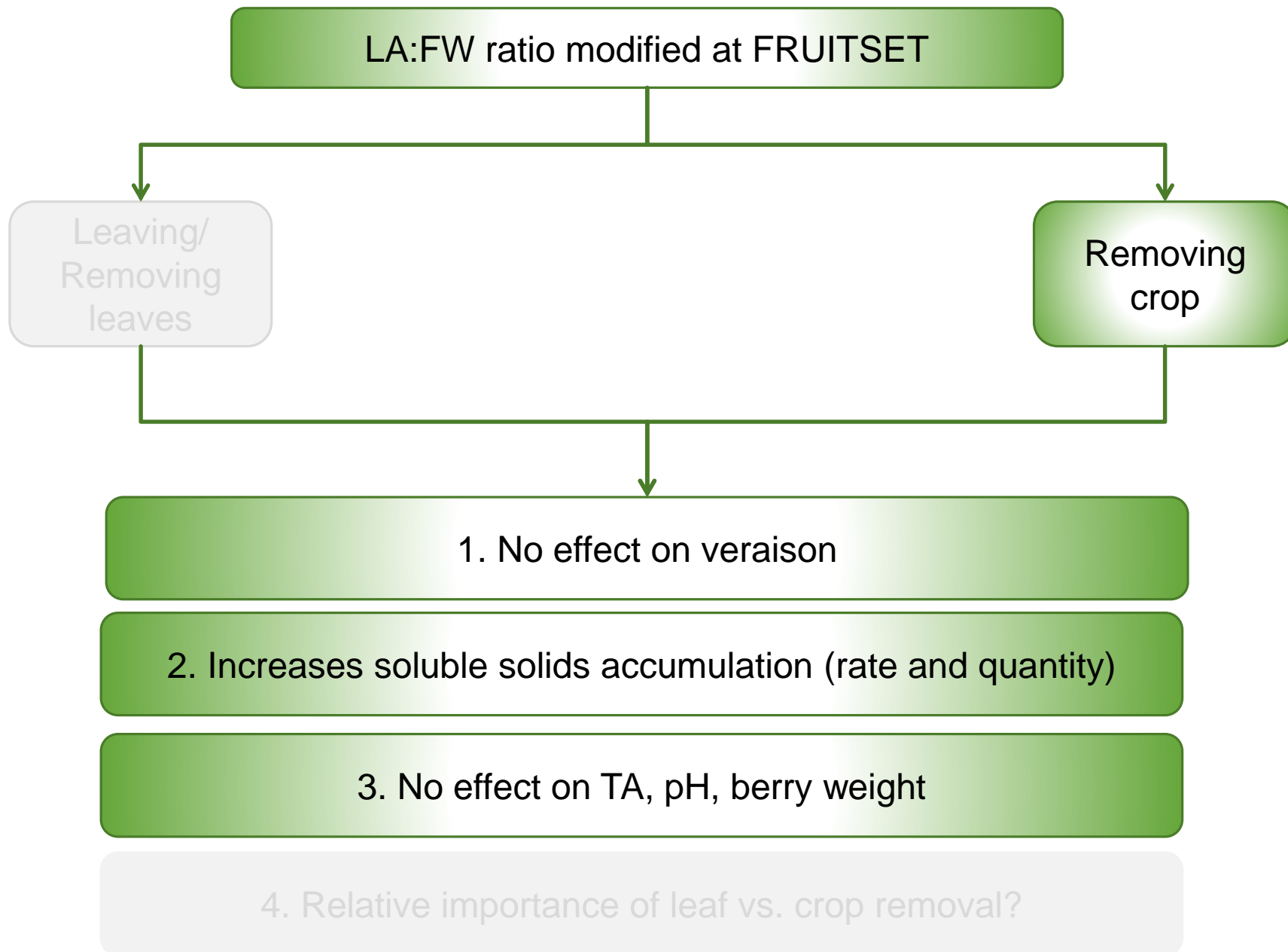
2009-2010

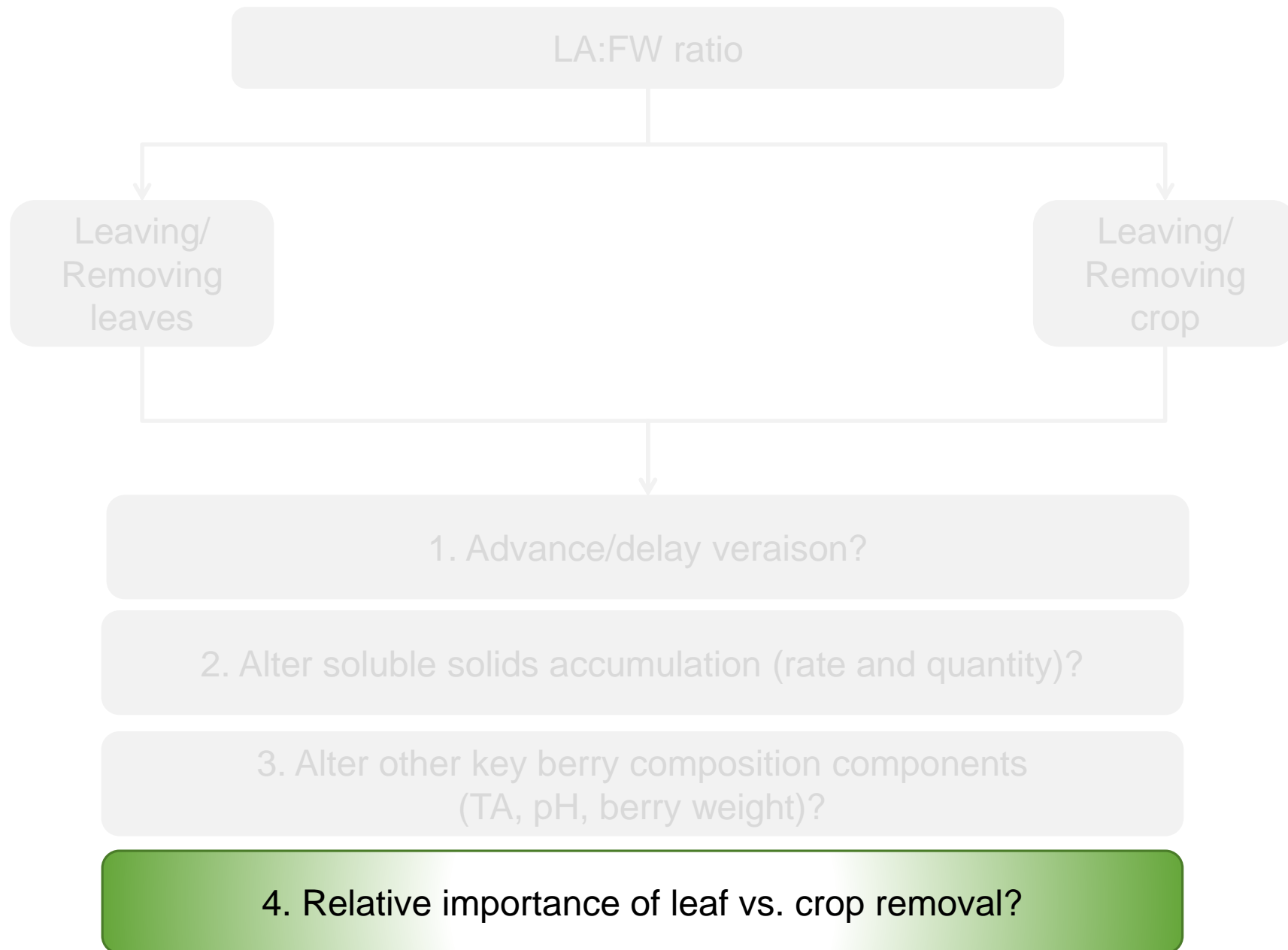


2010-2011





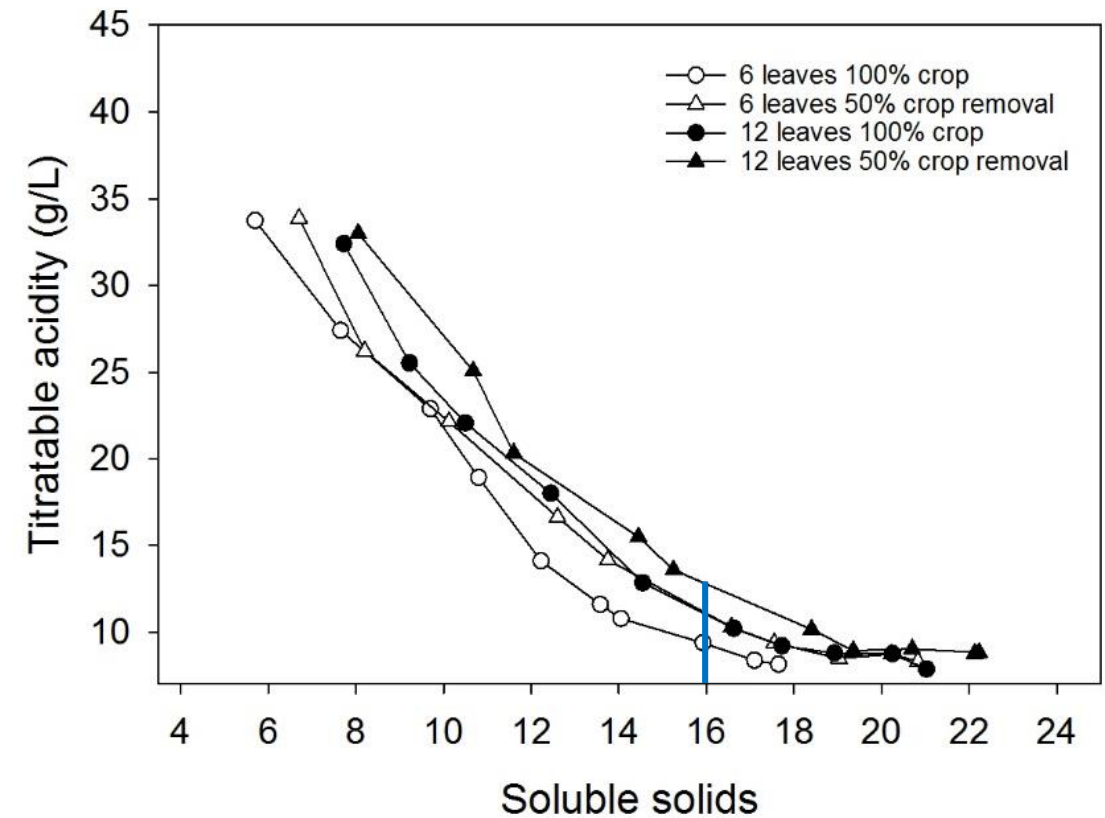
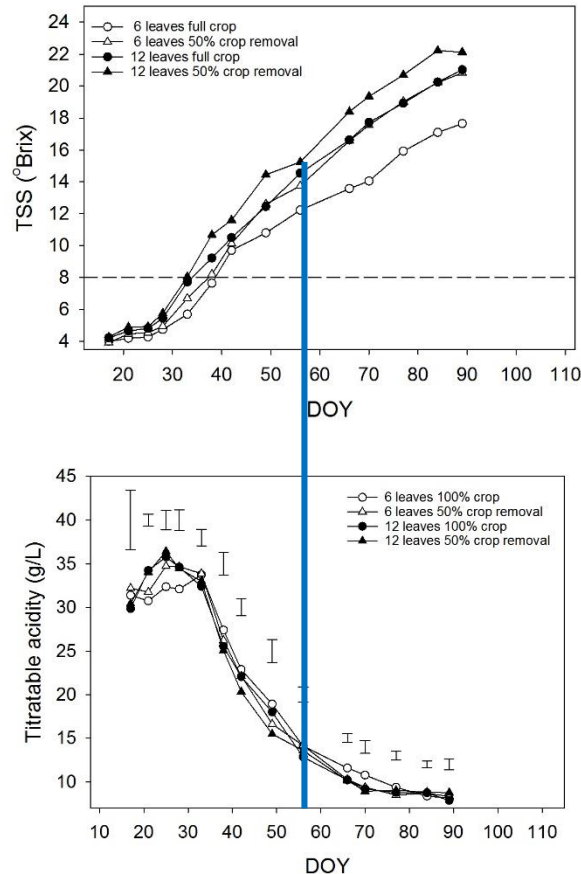




Leaf versus crop removal

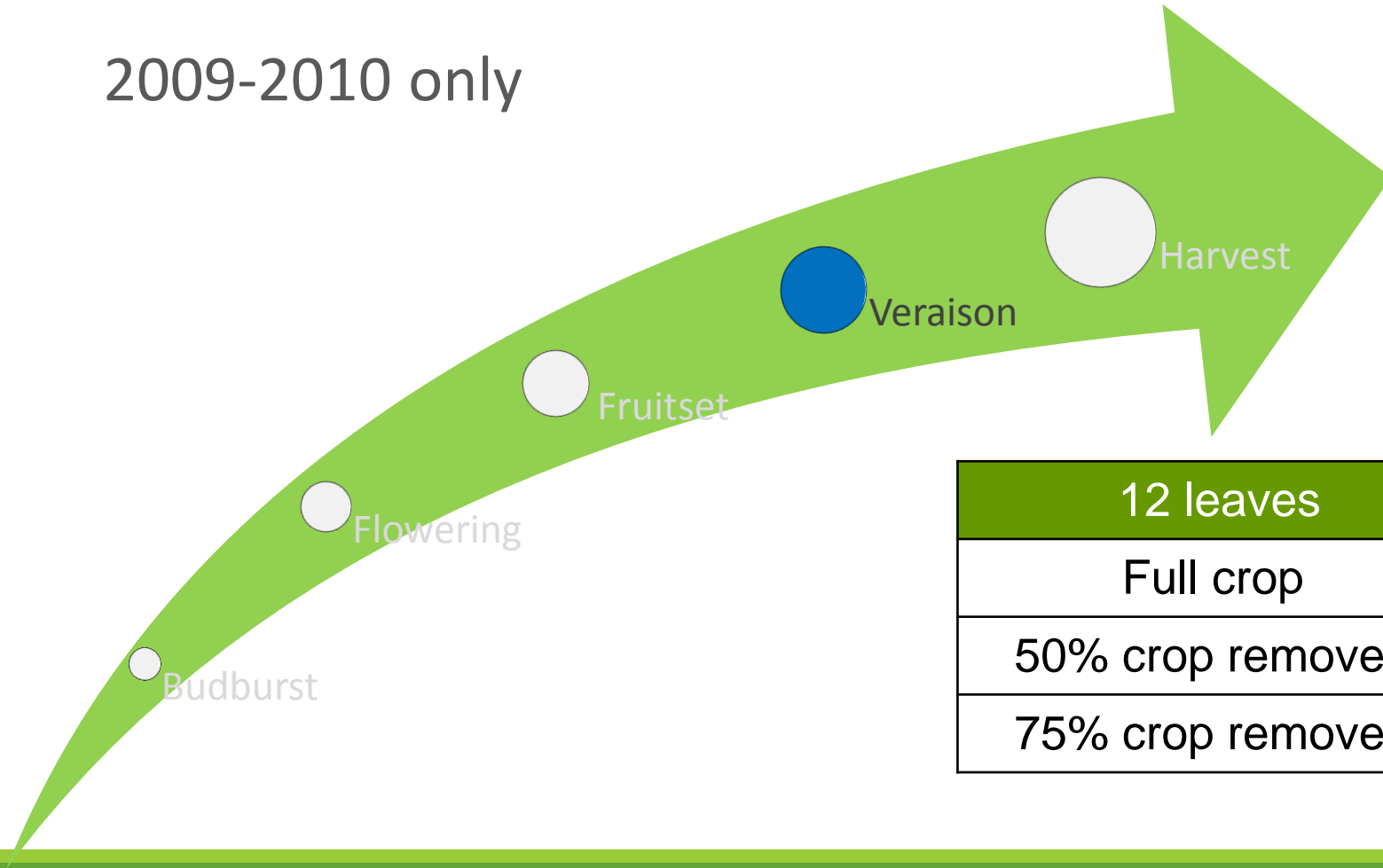
- Same ratio by different means = same rate of TSS accumulation
- Reduced yield can compensate for source limitation (reduced LA)
- Combination of reduced LA and no crop removal = slowest rates

LA:FW modifications at fruitset: decouples SS:TA



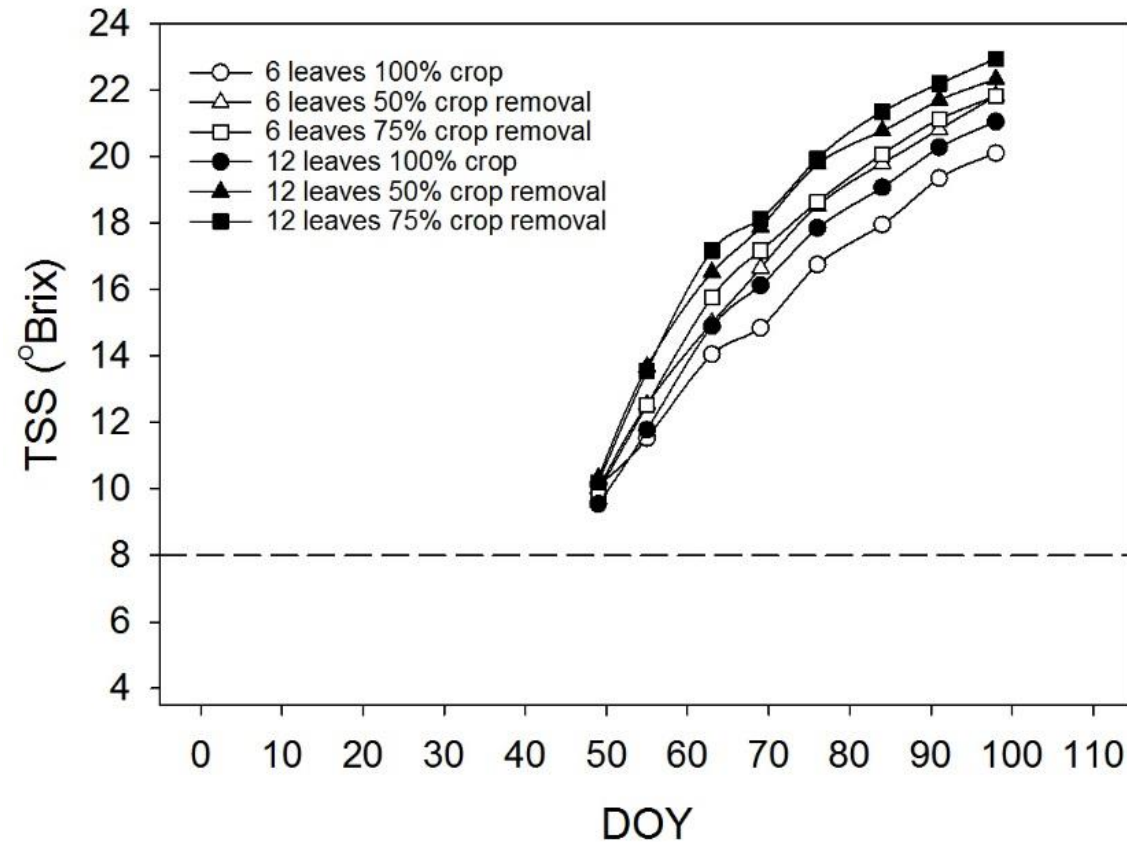
LA:FW modifications at veraison

2009-2010 only

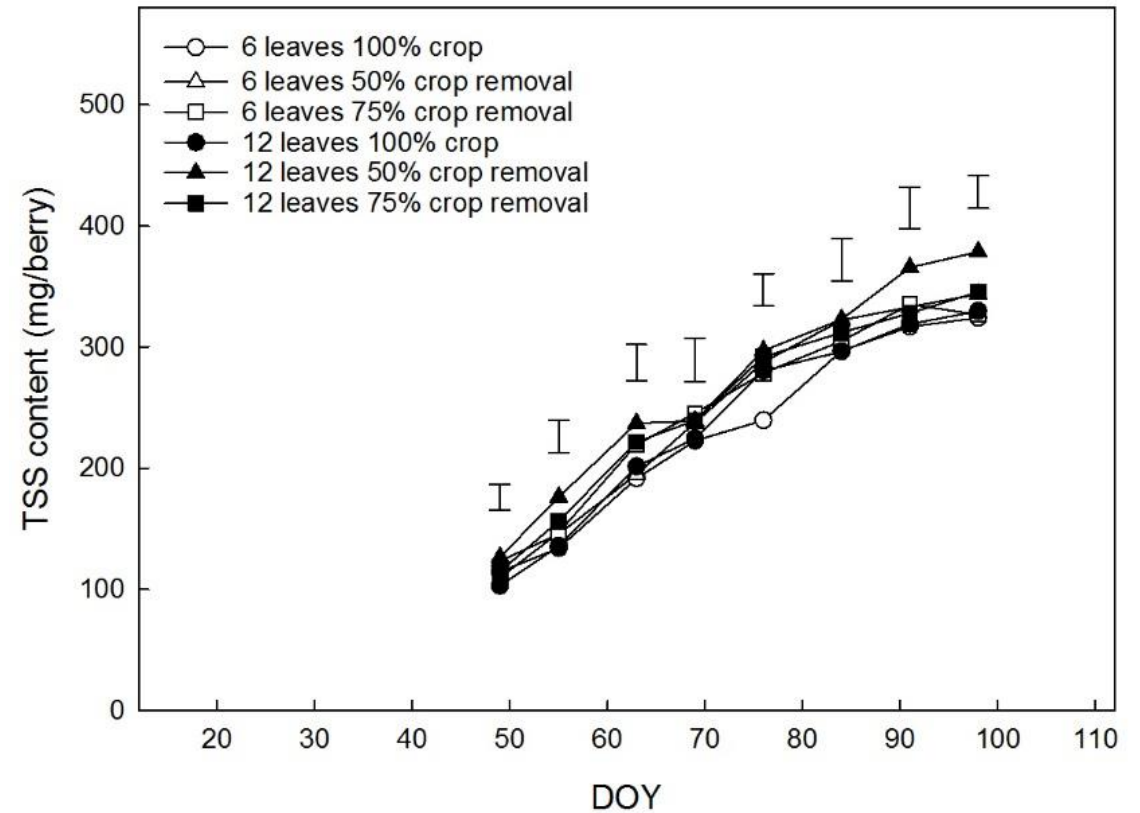
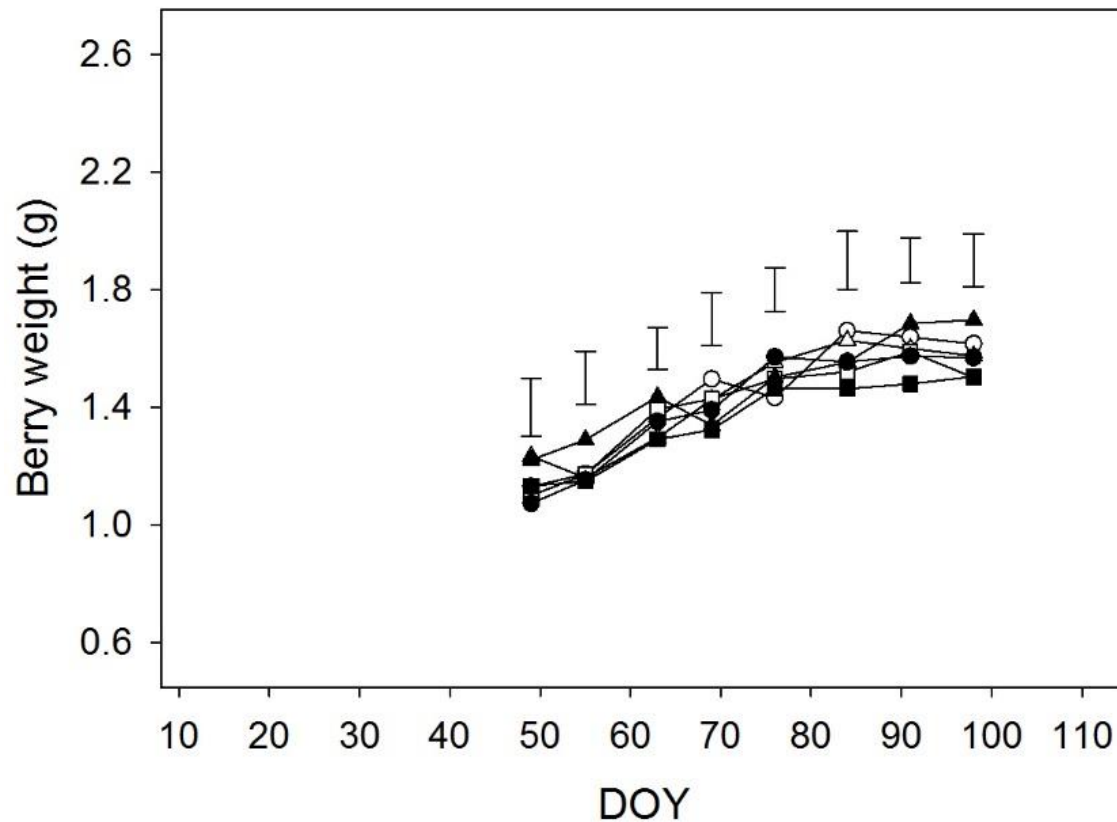


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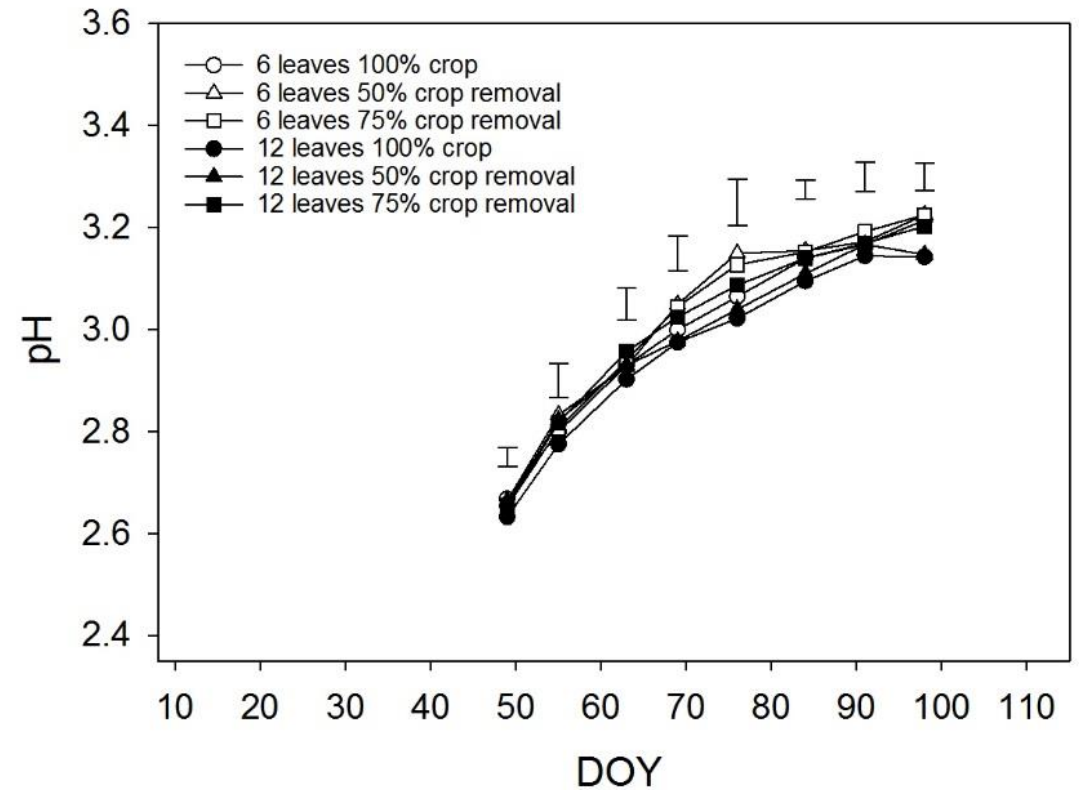
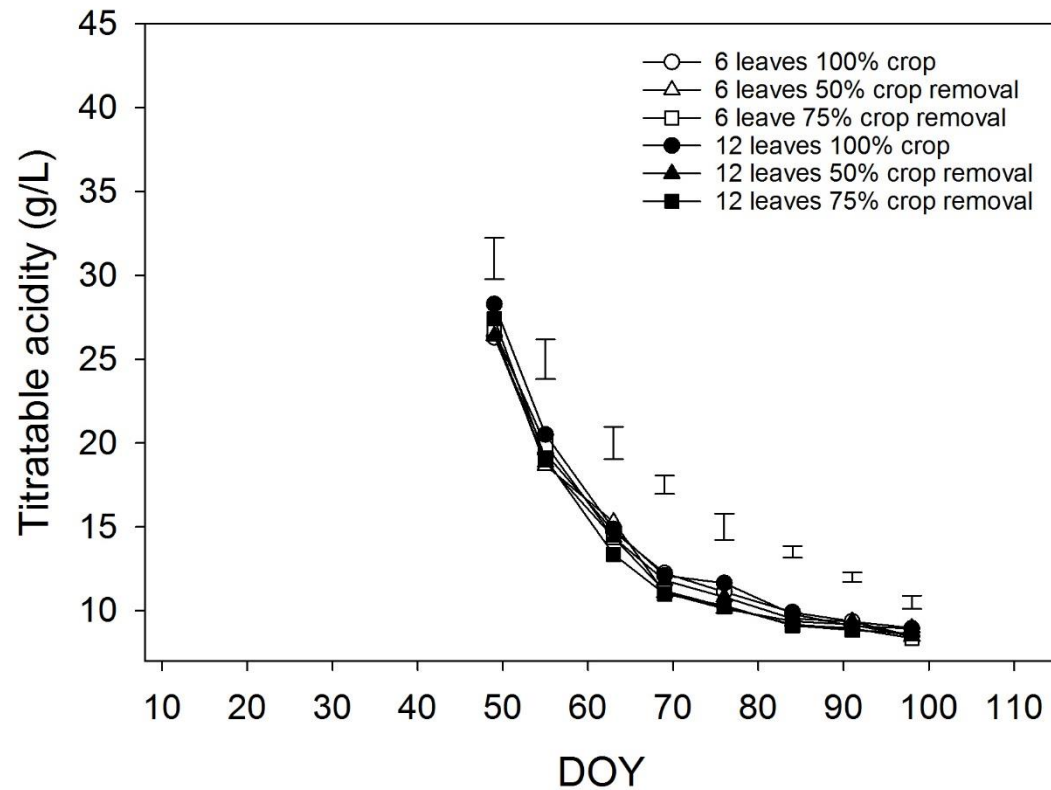
LA:FW modifications at veraison: effects on total soluble solids concentration

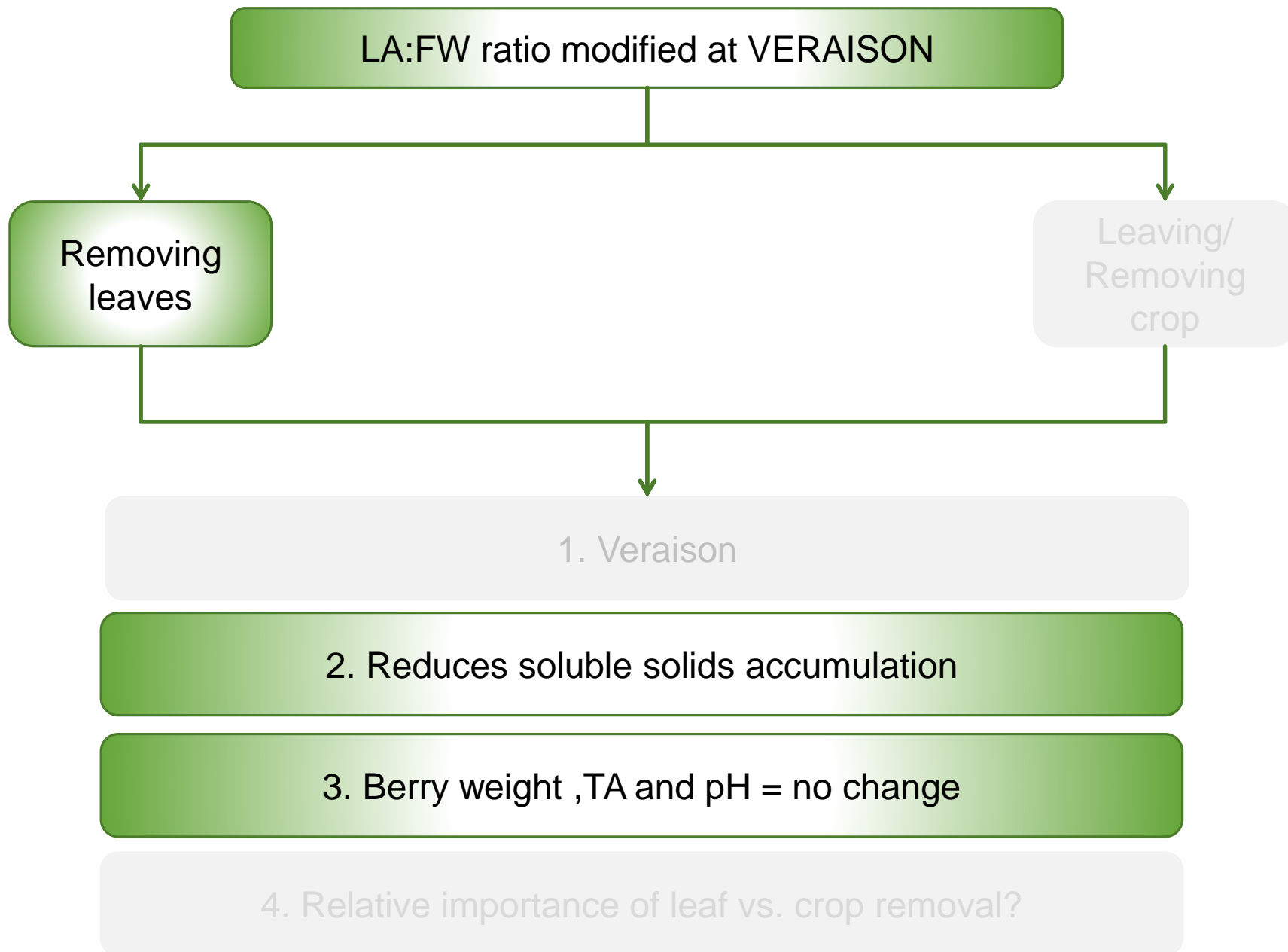


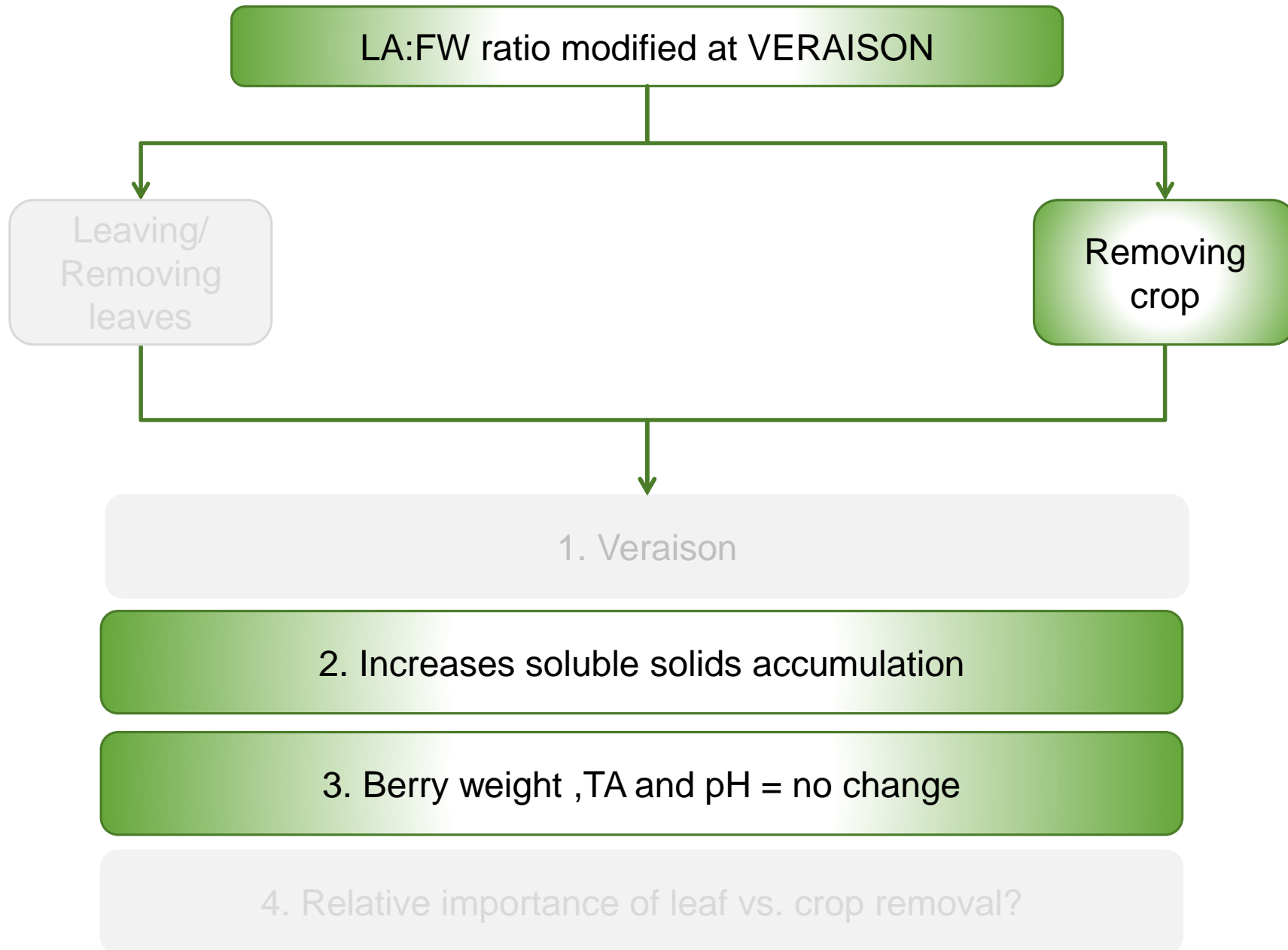
LA:FW modifications at veraison: effects on berry weight and TSS content

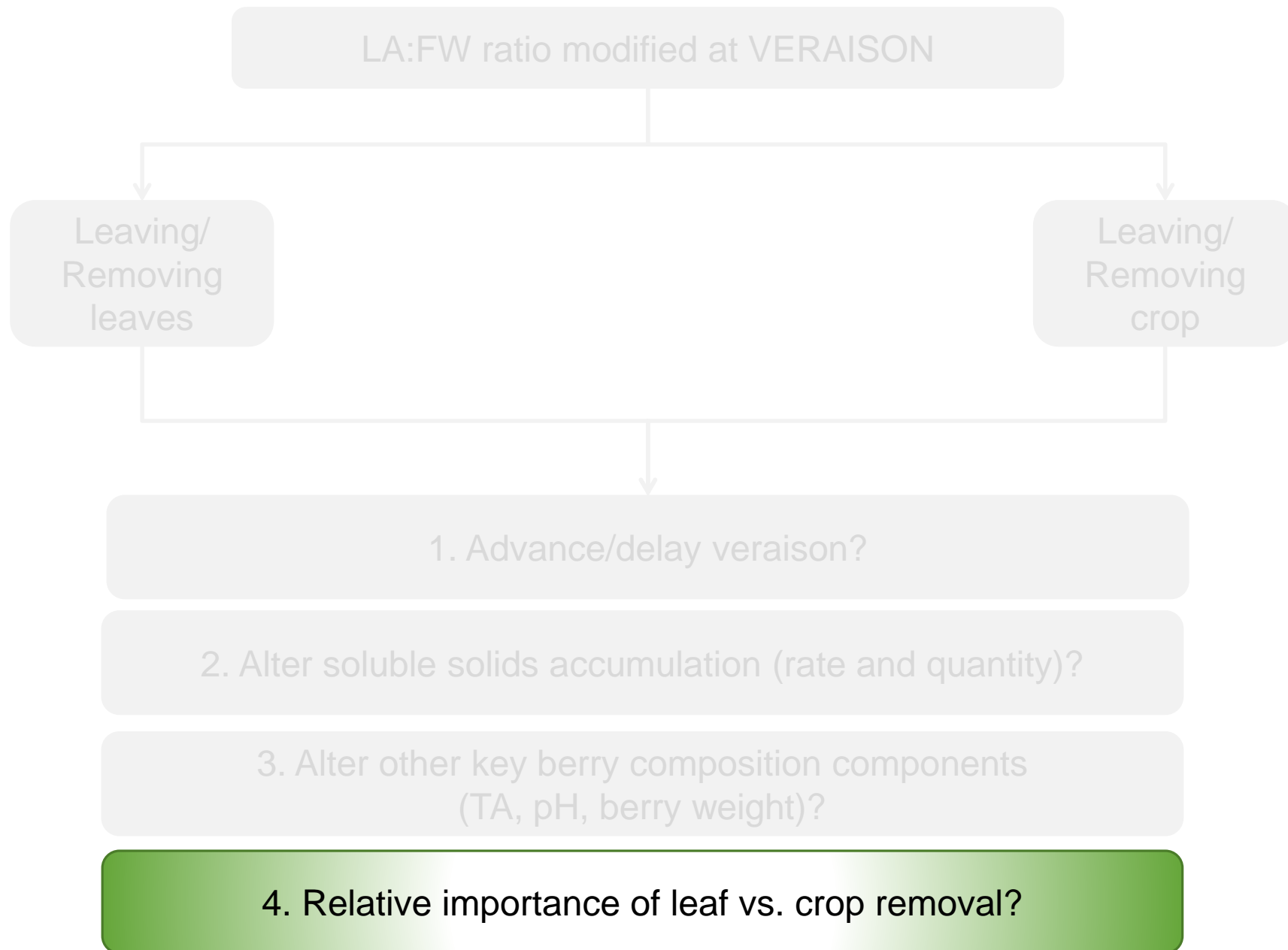


LA:FW modifications at veraison: effects on TA and pH







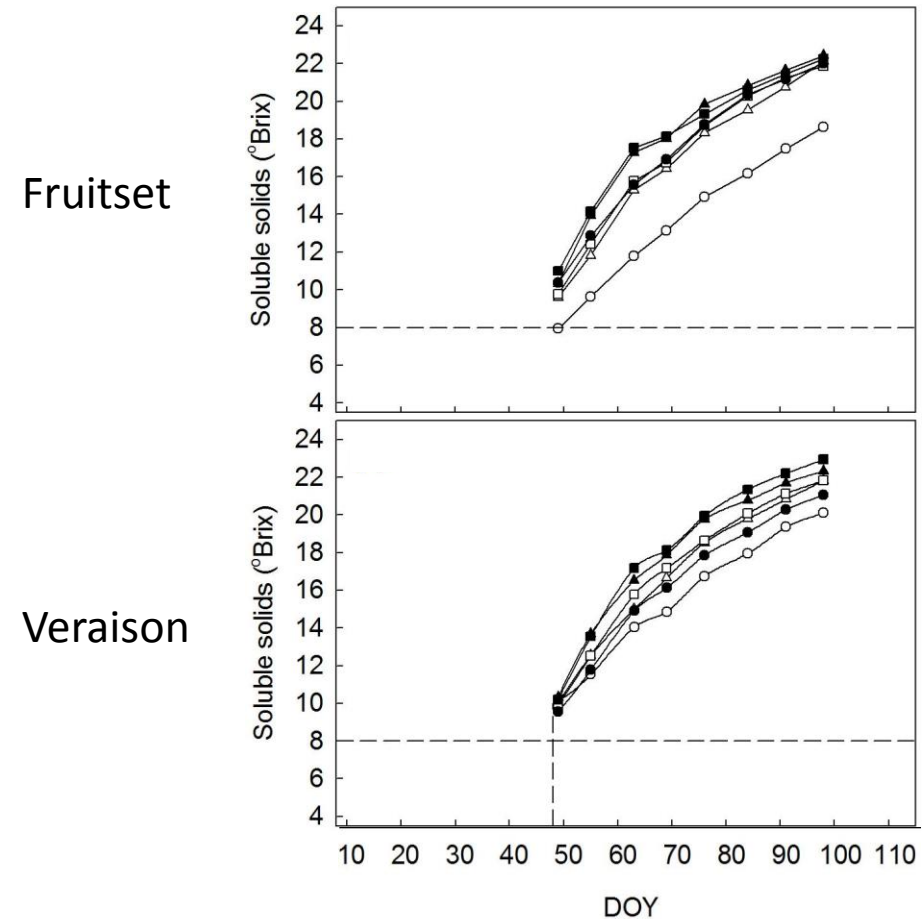


Leaf versus crop removal

- Crop removal increased TSS accumulation
- Reduced yield can compensate for source limitation (reduced LA)
- Combination of reduced LA and no crop removal = slowest rates

LA:FW modifications: comparing timing of modification

- Decreased LA at fruitset
= biggest effect
 - Crop removal at either time
 - TSS modified, TA no change
- TSS:TA ratio modified**



What's in it for Pinot noir?

Increasing temperatures:

- Can LA:FW ratio manipulations delay development so ripening may occur at the same time as current practices and 'quality' maintained?

What's in it for Pinot noir?

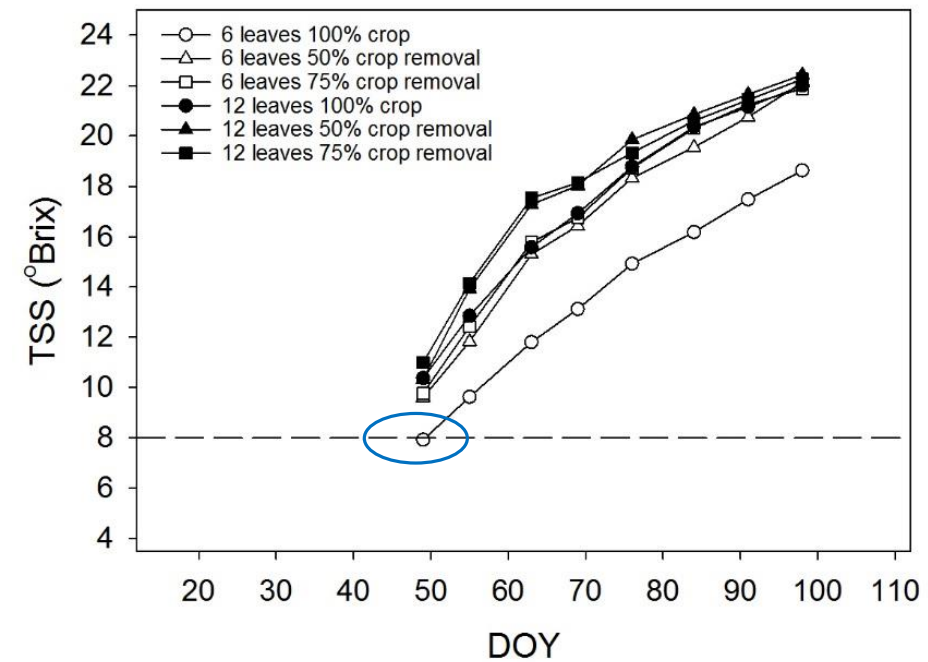
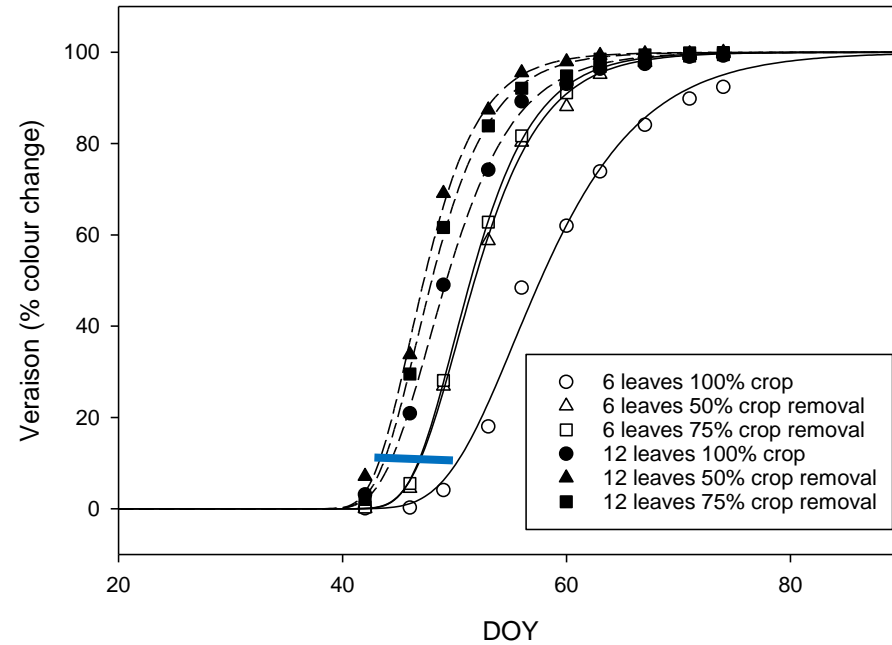
In cooler climates:

- Can within season LA:FW ratio manipulations be used to reach targets on time in cooler seasons? How?

1 week at veraison



≥ 2 weeks at
harvest



How much to trim?
How much crop to remove?

Extreme trimming...



LEAVES	3	6	9	12	15	18
CROP	Full crop					
	50% crop removed					

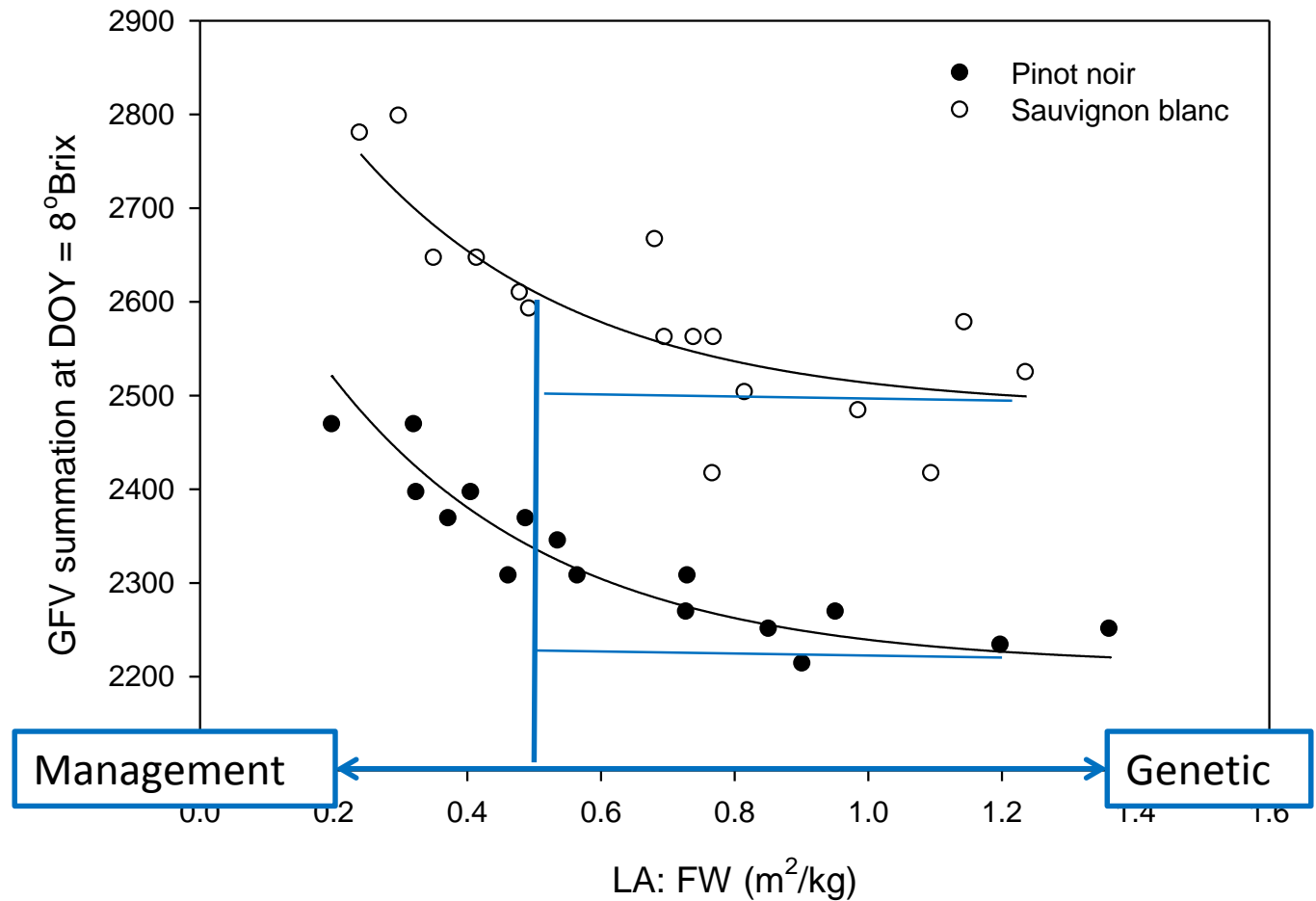
Range of LA:FW
ratios by
trimming and
crop removal

Reducing the LA:FW to 0.5
 m^2/kg

1 week's delay at average
temperature of 18°C



50% crop removal



Application for Pinot noir

- Can delay phenology and ripening to achieve same targets
- Need to consider:
 - Impact on other berry components (as illustrated with no change on TA)
 - Aroma, colour, flavour
 - β damascenone, β ionone , Anthocyanins (e.g. malvidin-3-glucoside)
 - Laterals- not considered here (removed)
 - Carry on effects to the next year – reserve carbohydrates
 - Site specificity- yield and baseline rates before LA:FW modifications

Acknowledgements

- Mark Krstic for the invitation
- Michael Trought
- Rainer Hofmann
- Cornelis van Leeuwen
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- AGMARDT
- Team at Plant and Food Marlborough and Palmerston North
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- Pernod Ricard NZ Ltd, Andrew Naylor, John Argyle and team at Brancott Estate.
- The Foundation for Research Science and Technology (Designer Grapevines - CO6X0707)
- New Zealand Wine Growers

References:

Sturman, A., Agnewm R., Bonnardot, V., Gendig, E., Katurji, M., Parker, A.K., Philippe, F., Powell, S., Quénot, H., Schulmann, T., Soltanzadeh, I., Tait, A., Trought, M., Zawar-Reza, P. (2015) http://wineclimate.co.nz/?page_id=106

Parker, A.K., Hofmann, R. W., van Leeuwen, C., McLachlan, A.R.G and Trought, M.C.T. (2015, early view) Manipulating the leaf area to fruit weight ratio alters the synchrony of soluble solids accumulation and titratable acidity of grapevines: implications for modelling fruit development *Australian Journal of Grape and Wine Research*.

Cuccia, C., Bois, B., Richard, Y, Parker, A., Garcia de Cortazar-Atauri, I., Van Leeuwen, C. and Castel, T., (2014) Phenological model performance to warmer conditions: application to Pinot noir in Burgundy. *Journal International des Sciences de la Vigne et du Vin* **48**, 169-178.

Parker, A.K., Hofmann, R.W., van Leeuwen, C., McLachlan, A.R.G., and Trought, M.C.T. (2014) Leaf area to fruit weight ratio determines the time of veraison in Sauvignon Blanc and Pinot Noir grapevines. *Australian Journal of Grape and Wine Research*, **20**, 422-731.

